

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Soviet Union*

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

APN Interview With Chervov on Arms Moratorium [East Berlin HORIZONT No 15]	AA 1
Bogachev Criticizes U.S. Attitude on Moratorium [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Apr]	AA 3
Zhukov Criticizes U.S. First Strike Doctrine [PRAVDA]	AA 4
U.S. Concept of 'Vulnerability' Criticized [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA]	AA 4
'Participant' Interviewed on MBFR Talks Progress [Morozov, Volkov in Bratislava PRAVDA 14 Apr]	AA 5
Orehkov Assesses 26th Round of MBFR Talks [PRAVDA 9 Apr]	AA 6
PRAVDA Reports on Antinuclear Physicians Meeting [Maslennikov, 6 Apr]	AA 7
Melnikov Views Activities of Antiwar Movement [PRAVDA 5 Apr]	AA 8
Soviet Note on Chemical Weapons Published by UN	AA 9
Tatkov Denounces U.S. Chemical Weapons Buildup [PRAVDA 29 Mar]	AA 9
Aleksandrov on U.S. Refusal To Sign CW Ban	AA 11

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

U.S. Aid for NATO Flank Countries Examined [Yegorov]	CC 1
--	------

FALKLAND ISLANDS CRISIS

Britain, Argentina Continue Military Stance	DD 1
Thatcher Holds 'Tough Line'	DD 1
British 'Aggressiveness'	DD 1
Argentine Military Ready	DD 2
Base on 'Combat Alert' [PRAVDA 14 Apr]	DD 2
IZVESTIYA Cites British 'Imperial Chauvinism' [Skosyrev, 14 Apr]	DD 2
U.S. Role in Anglo-Argentine Conflict Reported	DD 3
Mashkin Commentary	DD 3
Siding With Britain	DD 5
U.S. Assistance Cited	DD 5
Responsibility for Tensions [Kornilov]	DD 6
Alexander Haig Departs for Buenos Aires	DD 7
'Squabble' Occurs Over Haig's Air Transportation	DD 7
Dispute Sparks Spanish Concern Over Gibraltar [IZVESTIYA 11 Apr]	DD 8

UNITED STATES & CANADA

PRAVDA Hits U.S. Policy on Nazi Art Collection [2 Apr]	A 1
Anti-Soviet Trade Sanctions 'Boomerang' [Linnik in PRAVDA 7 Apr]	A 1
U.S. Ambassador Visits Georgian SSR Officials [ZARYA VOSTOKA 31 Mar]	A 2
Yerevan Mayor Receives U.S. Ambassador [Yerevan KOMMUNIST 27 Mar]	A 2

CHINA

USSR, PRC Sign Trade, Payments Agreement for 1982	B 1
Latest PRC Protest of U.S. Arms for Taiwan Viewed [Shakov]	B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Tokyo's Role in U.S.-PRC-Japan Triangle Assessed	C 1
Japanese Ambassador Arrives in Moscow 8 April [IZVESTIYA 10 Apr]	C 1
Tikhonov Cables Yi Chong-ok on Reelection [PRAVDA 9 Apr]	C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Afghan Province Focus of Subversive Activities [Mironov in PRAVDA 6 Apr]	D 1
Soviet, Afghan Servicemen Hold Joint Seminar [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Apr]	D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Approaching Third Lao Party Congress Noted	E 1
--	-----

EASTERN EUROPE

PZPR Central Committee Politburo Convenes	F 1
Poles Laud Military Fraternity With USSR Forces [Kiryazov, Zvyagelski in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Apr]	F 1
Polish Writer Cites Loyalty of Intelligentsia [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 24 Mar]	F 2
'Cooperation' Chief Topic for Jaruzelski, Husak [Biryukov in PRAVDA 8 Apr]	F 5
Greetings Sent to Hungarians on Anniversary Soviet Message [PRAVDA 3 Apr]	F 5
Hungarian Reply [PRAVDA 3 Apr]	F 6
SFRY Papers Hail Results of Gromyko Visit [PRAVDA 13 Apr]	F 7

WESTERN EUROPE

U.S.-FRG Military Agreement Signed in Bonn [Vinogradov]	G 1
U.S. Holds 'Secret' Talks on Azores Base	G 1
NATO Interested in Strategic Canary Islands [Kremnev]	G 1
Antinuclear Protests Launched in Europe [Ponomarev]	G 2
U.S. Sanctions, European Reaction Assessed [Soldatov in IZVESTIYA 30 Mar]	G 3
Mitterrand Greets Brezhnev While Flying Over USSR	G 5

U.S. Economic, Political Pressure on France	G 5
[PRAVDA 10 Apr]	
Brezhnev, Finnish President Exchange Messages	G 6
Brezhnev Greetings [PRAVDA 7 Apr]	G 6
Koivisto Message [PRAVDA 7 Apr]	G 7
PRAVDA Cites Turkish Paper on U.S. 'Insincerity'	G 7
[Filipov, 26 Mar]	

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Realities in Mideast Dictate Search for Peace	H 1
[Geyvandov in IZVESTIYA 5 Apr]	
CIA Role in U.S. Middle East Policy Viewed	H 4
'Spy Operation' in Aden	H 5
[Bannov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 23 Mar]	
Syrian Party Aide Denounces U.S. Interference [PRAVDA 10 Apr]	H 5
U.S. Using Iran-Iraq War To Further Own Interests	H 6
[NOVOYE VREMYA 16 Apr]	
Iranian President Wants No Relations With U.S. [PRAVDA 7 Apr]	H 6
Foreign Ministry Official Receives Jordan's Envoy	H 6

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Parliamentary Group Calls for Namibia Settlement	J 1
USSR, Congo Exchange Treaty Ratification Papers	J 1
[IZVESTIYA 23 Mar]	

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Official Views Trade Partnership With Argentina	K 1
IZVESTIYA Comments on El Salvador Election	K 1
Defeat for U.S. 'Protege' [Nikanorov, 3 Apr]	K 1
Haig 'Panegyric' [Romanov 5 Apr]	K 2
U.S. 'Subversion' in Central America Outlined	K 2
[Korionov in PRAVDA 9 Apr]	
PRAVDA Reports 'Tense' Situation in Bolivia 7 Apr	K 5
Anti-Cuban Terrorists Have Florida Drug Links	K 5
[Tolkunov in PRAVDA 3 Apr]	

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

AFP: Academician Says Brezhnev 'On Vacation'	R 1
PRAVDA Editor Notes Paper's 70th Anniversary	R 1
Resolution Adopted To Improve Light Industry	R 2
[PRAVDA 31 Mar]	
Ustinov Arrives in Sochi for Award Ceremony	R 4

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

IZVESTIYA Prints Obituary of Leading Scientist [8 Apr]	T 1
Briefs: Turkmen Cotton Cultivation	T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1350 Satellite Launched 15 April	U 1
'5-Point' Earth Tremor in Central Asia Reported	U 1
Briefs: New Ekran Station; Satellite Station Completed	U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Report on Funeral Watches for V.I. Chuykov	V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Mar]	
Defense Ministry Agricultural Leaders Conference	V 1
[Bedzhanyan in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Mar]	

APN INTERVIEW WITH CHERVOV ON ARMS MORATORIUM

AU151420 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 15/82 p 3

[APN interview with Nikolay Chervov, colonel general in the USSR Defense Ministry -- date and place not given]

[Text] Question: The new initiatives submitted by L.I. Brezhnev, the highest USSR representative, at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress convincingly confirm the Soviet policy of peace, containing the arms race unleashed by imperialism and liberating mankind from the danger of a nuclear war. Wherein lies the particular significance of the unilateral moratorium on stationing medium range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR?

Colonel General Chervov: This Soviet Government decision on a moratorium positively influences the entire situation in Europe. The Soviet Union has taken this resolute step in the hope of preventing a dangerous new round of the arms race, which is drawing close because of the NATO decision about stationing Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, and of facilitating a just agreement on a stringent reduction in the nuclear arms systems of both sides in Europe.

The medium range weapons already stationed in the European part of the USSR will be quantitatively and qualitatively frozen. The replacement of the old missiles, which are known as the SS-4 and SS-5 missiles, with the newer SS-20 missiles will be halted. This means that for a certain period the Soviet Union discontinues the modernization of its medium range missiles.

For what period? L.I. Brezhnev has defined it: The moratorium will apply from the date of L.I. Brezhnev's statement (16 March 1982) until the date on which either an agreement on reducing the number of medium range nuclear weapons earmarked for Europe is achieved with the United States on the basis of equality and equal security or the United States, disregarding the peoples' security embarks on preparing in practice the stationing of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe after all.

In accordance with its readiness, expressed at an earlier date, to reduce a certain portion of its medium range weapons under the conditions of a moratorium, the Soviet Union intends, unless there is another exacerbation of the international situation, to dismantle a certain number of its medium range missiles on its own initiative even this year.

Thus the Soviet Union once more demonstrates its sincere aspiration of preventing the danger of a nuclear war and consolidating mutual trust among the peoples. This is another visual example of how states that are aware of their responsibility for mankind's peaceful future must act. Not an exacerbation of the confrontation, but constructive dialogue, a reduction in the level of military confrontation, complete liberation of Europe from nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction -- this is the road that the USSR proposes to the European peoples. "We make these decisions known being convinced," L.I. Brezhnev stated, "that the peoples throughout the entire world will duly appreciate the peaceableness and good will of the Soviet Union. We also hope that our Western negotiating partners will be in a position to respond to this with constructive steps in a spirit of good will."

Question: What is your view about the thus-far-negative NATO reaction to the Soviet initiatives?

Colonel General Chervov: It is unquestionable that the quarters interested in stepped-up NATO armament are trying to elude any consequence involving arms limitation and reduction -- similar to the conduct of certain Western representatives, which we have known for a long time. Some unscrupulous persons have also devised "counter arguments" to deceive their own people. But these forces are now no longer in a position to completely evade solving the problem without unmasking their aggressive nature to the world public. To simply dismiss our proposals as propaganda, to refer to a "Soviet military threat," the "defenselessness" of Europe and so forth -- all these and similar other arguments will turn against their own authors in the long run.

More and more people in the West realize that certain U.S. politicians do not wish to seriously negotiate about disarmament and that they are indifferent to the fate of the Europeans.

It is absolutely wrong if NATO propaganda tries to insinuate that the Soviet Union's decision to dismantle a certain number of its medium range missiles unilaterally and on the basis of good will came about under U.S. pressure. Only naive people can believe such a thing. Speculations based on a successful "position of strength" vis-a-vis the Soviet Union have always been futile. L.I. Brezhnev stated about this very specifically at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress. "Should the governments of the United States and its NATO allies, contrary to the will for peace of the peoples, still implement their plan to deploy hundreds of new U.S. missiles in Europe which can reach targets on USSR territory, another strategic situation would develop in the world. An additional, real threat to our country and to its allies by the United States would result from this. This would force us to take countermeasures that would place the other side in the same situation, and this immediately includes the United States, its territory. One should not forget this."

Question: You said that the new Soviet initiatives make it easier to arrive at an agreement in the Geneva negotiations. How can this happen if the United States, as previously, sticks to Reagan's notorious "zero option"?

Colonel General Cherov: Actually one now must expect a U.S. step in response. Thus far there has been none. But it is now being realized with increasing clarity also in the West. The thesis of the "Soviet military superiority" is only a cover for the United States, behind which the existing approximate military equilibrium is to be unsettled and the military superiority of the United States achieved.

Compared with the Soviet proposals for comprehensively and far-reachingly reducing the number of medium-range nuclear weapons of both the United States and the USSR, the U.S. actions in this problem -- that is, only considering the land-based missiles -- is one-sided, biased and in disagreement with the principle of equality and equal security. Reagan's "zero option" envisages no reduction in the U.S. medium range potential.

Whoever in the West continues to stick to Reagan's "zero option" trick behaves like a woodcock, which is blind and deaf when courting. Even some zealous advocates of this unrealistic version cannot but underscore the inconsistency of the arguments of those U.S. and NATO representatives who are advocating the false zero option. To list only one aspect: The United States values the British and French nuclear armament extremely unrealistically. On the one hand, in their military practice Washington's representatives are regarding the territories of their partners in Europe almost as U.S. territory. On the other hand, they maintain that the nuclear arms systems of the NATO partners deployed on these territories are not at all connected with the problem of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons in Europe. Even in the West, however, it is said "openly" that each NATO state is making its contribution to the joint strategy of the alliance and hence also to its military arsenal.

Under these conditions, the U.S. request to only establish an equilibrium between the medium range and nuclear weapons of the USSR and United States in Europe constitutes an obvious attempt to achieve military advantages for NATO. Since it is evident even to a nonspecialist that the USSR derives no strategic advantages at all from considering Great Britain's and France's nuclear arms forces in its own potential [as published].

In addition, the United States is now striving more than ever to have nuclear arms systems near the USSR borders, that is, at our threshold, at its disposal which can destroy vital targets on USSR territory and ensure a unilateral advantage to the United States in this respect. Efforts are even being made to heighten this advantage. This is being stated candidly in Washington.

The USSR has once more underscored its readiness to limit and reduce the nuclear arms aimed at Europe. We propose considerable reductions in the medium range nuclear arms systems, and list in specific terms what the USSR would be ready to dismantle.

The United States does not maintain a realistic position. It is still spellbound by the NATO nuclear missile decision of December 1979.

The negotiations can be crowned with success if both sides display good will and a readiness to seek solutions that are acceptable to both sides. It may be hoped that the United States will stop marking time with speculation on unilateral concessions of the Soviet Union. It is unreasonable to artificially obstruct successful development in the Geneva negotiations, because one will maneuver oneself into a blind alley. The Soviet Union gives a good example of consolidating mutual trust and expects corresponding constructive actions from the United States.

BOGACHEV CRITICES U.S. ATTITUDE ON MORATORIUM

PM160905 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Apr 82 p 3

["Rejoinder" by V. Bogachev, TASS observer on military matters: "Unseemly Methods"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's decision to impose a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear facilities in the European part of the USSR has caused confusion in official Washington circles. Those who support the whipping up of military tension in the world, seeking to belittle the significance of the new Soviet peace initiatives, are making absurd assertions that a quantitative and qualitative freeze on Soviet medium-range armaments, and even a reduction in them, allegedly threaten peace while the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Europe is a "peacemaking act."

Representatives of the U.S. administration are simply inconsistent in their negative assessments of the new Soviet initiatives. First they cry that the Soviet moratorium "has no meaning," since the Soviet SS-20 missiles could, they say, be moved in just a few hours, and then they pretend that the Soviet statement on a moratorium does not exist and frighten West Europeans with fantastic data on the "continuing increase in the numbers of Soviet missiles in Europe."

Such statements by official Washington are causing indignation not only in Western Europe but in the United States, too.

"I cannot understand," Edward Markey, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, has stated, "how ending the arms race can be a 'false step in the cause of establishing arms control.' It is even more difficult for me to understand how whipping up the arms race can be the correct political course aimed at establishing arms control."

The world public's indignation at official Washington's hasty rejection of the Soviet initiatives has in no way embarrassed the falsifiers in the American administration.

R. Burt, director of the U.S. State Department Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, has just spoken in Brussels. He asserted that "construction work on sites for SS-20 missiles continued after 16 March, that is, after the announcement of the Soviet moratorium."

In this connection it should be stressed that the Soviet Union completely stopped work on the deployment of new missiles and the replacement of old ones before the announcement of the moratorium, and that is well known in Washington.

The true aims of his provocative and utterly false statement were revealed by Burt himself. The main task now, he stated, is to ensure the fulfillment of the program for deploying new American missiles in Western Europe at whatever cost.

ZHUKOV CRITICES U.S. FIRST STRIKE DOCTRINE

LD160816 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 16 Apr 82

["Yuriy Zhukov: Common Sense Must Prevail" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Apr, TASS -- The current disagreements in Washington over the first nuclear strike doctrine, which has long been hatched by American generals, or to be more exact, a surprise blitzkrieg involving the use of nuclear weapons, are rather characteristic, PRAVDA commentator Yuriy Zhukov writes in the newspaper today.

As is known, this barbarous plan was worked out in Washington way back at a time when the United States had a monopoly on nuclear weapons.

These plans were shelved in the seventies, the commentator says. "But when representatives of the right-wing came into power in the United States they not only got back to these plans but also began shamelessly advertising them. As a justification they use again and again the false argument that the Soviet Union may allegedly make 'the first nuclear strike' against the United States and that it is necessary to forestall it."

It is important to note today, Yuriy Zhukov stresses, that it is not only rank-and-file people from the street, as they are scornfully called by the bourgeois press, but also politicians, former frequenters of the "corridors of power", that demand today renunciation of the first nuclear strike policy, an end to Washington's dangerous race for military superiority and an immediate freezing of armaments.

"There is a growing awareness of the threat harboured by the first nuclear strike doctrine. This is evidenced by an upsurge of mass demonstrations against the nuclear arms race in the United States, Western Europe, Japan and elsewhere in the world. Common sense prompts millions upon millions of people that staking on the success of a nuclear aggression is madness," Zhukov stresses.

U.S. CONCEPT OF 'VULNERABILITY' CRITIZED

LD151242 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 15 Apr 82

["The USA: From the 'Vulnerability' Conception to the Arms Race" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Apr, TASS -- "From the 'vulnerability' conception to the arms race and farther on to an undermining of the system of Soviet-U.S. accords in the strategic arms limitation field is the path which Washington intends to follow in the vain pursuit of strategic superiority," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR) points out today.

"The entire 'vulnerability' conception," writes the army newspaper, "proceeds from the propagandist premises that the USSR allegedly is capable of delivering a surprise disarming attack. The falsity of the conception is evident. The Soviet Union is an opponent of the first-strike conception, and this is well known to the U.S. politicians and strategists in the Pentagon. If one recognizes that, the entire conception of 'vulnerability' collapses and together with it the 'arguments' in favour of new spirals of the arms race. This is what Washington does not want to put up with in any way."

The newspaper points out that "if the U.S. leadership were concerned in earnest over the vulnerability of its forces, it would have preferred the path of arms limitation, and not the path of the strategic arms race. It is precisely on the arms limitation path that it is possible to solve not only political problems but also important strategic ones."

The SALT-II treaty, for example, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA goes on, limited the number of MIRVed ICBMs (820 units).

It also limited the number of warheads on the ICBM (not more than 10 units) and those on submarine-based ballistic missiles (not more than 14 units). The treaty based on the principle of parity and equal security of the sides would considerably contribute to the stabilisation of the strategic situation.

"However, the Carter administration and then the Reagan administration," the newspaper writes, "renounced the ratification of the treaty. Neither does Washington wish to conduct up to now further negotiations on the limitation and reduction of strategic nuclear arms. Meanwhile the matter becomes increasingly acute and urgent."

Touching upon the Soviet initiatives which, in the newspaper's judgment, "open the way for constructive negotiations, the whole world, including the USA, could not but note", KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes: "However, they in Washington, judging by everything, are unwilling to heed the voice of reason. Over there they continue to seek to upset into their favor at all costs the established approximate parity of strategic armaments of the USSR and the USA. The design is as dangerous as it is illusory, which the Soviet Union has warned about more than once".

'PARTICIPANT' INTERVIEWED ON MBFR TALKS PROGRESS

AU151829 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Apr 82 p 6

[APN military commentator V. Morozov interview with Sergey Volkov, "participant" in the MBFR talks in Vienna: "Waiting for the West's Reply: After the 26th Round of the Vienna Talks"; place and date not given]

[Text] Sergey Volkov, participant in the Vienna talks on reducing armaments and troops in Central Europe, comments in an interview with APN military commentator V. Morozov on the results of the 26th round of the Vienna talks, which ended on 8 April.

[Question] The 26th round of the Vienna talks has ended. What is new about this round, compared with the previous rounds?

[Answer] A new event at the Vienna talks is that the Polish delegation, acting on behalf of the socialist countries, has put forward for discussion a specific document -- a draft agreement on mutual troop and armaments reduction and associated measures in central Europe in the first stage. This document may become the basis for reaching the first agreements.

[Question] What has been the West's response to this step by the socialist countries?

[Answer] The representatives of Western countries first wanted to keep silent. Yet the "silent plot" of the NATO countries' delegations did not prove successful and these countries had to begin studying the socialist countries' new draft.

However, the West, the United States, Great Britain and the FRG in particular, are not concerned now with working out a compromise reply but with studying the possible impact of the socialist countries' new initiative on public opinion. They claim that the draft does not contain anything new and that its submission allegedly pursues propaganda objectives aimed at forcing the West to go on the defensive. With such declarations, the representatives of the West are showing more and more clearly their unwillingness to assume a realistic position on the submitted proposal. So far, because of the NATO countries' "game of silence," it has not been possible at the Vienna talks to deal broadly and specifically with the question of agreements on the reduction of troops in the first stage.

[Question] But why does this draft elicit such a negative reaction from the West?

[Answer] The draft submitted by the socialist countries does not suit the general plan to increase the military arsenals of the United States and its NATO allies. It contradicts their line aimed at achieving superiority over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries.

It is incompatible with the United States' line of confrontation because its aim is quite contrary -- to reduce the level of the military equilibrium, reduce the military potentials of all sides and weaken the East-West confrontation.

Acting against common sense, Washington today seeks the deployment of almost 600 American flat trajectory and Pershing II missiles no matter what the cost, and it is going through with the creation of a "Eurostrategic" nuclear potential by modernizing the U.S. forward-based and British and French devices and intensifying the material and propaganda-psychological preparation for war. All this is the reason for the West's negative reaction to our new draft agreement.

Plucking on the chord of fear of an alleged "Soviet threat" in certain circles of West European countries, official U.S. representatives and the American press "threaten" to withdraw U.S. troops from Western Europe and leave it "unprotected." The spurious nature of this "threat" is quite obvious in light of the measures to reequip U.S. troops with the latest tanks, for example.

What is more, according to press reports the preparation of two military agreements with Washington is nearing its final stage -- about equipping the Bundeswehr with new American Pershing missiles and about transferring 6 divisions of 100,000 men, as well as 1,000 military aircraft, to join the 4 American divisions already stationed in the FRG, within 10 days in the event of a "crisis situation." Military facilities have spread throughout the FRG territory from the North Sea to the Alps, from the Rhine to the Elbe. Therein lies the root of the evil.

To somehow conceal their true designs from the public and prevent it from finding out who the real culprits of the procrastination at the talks are, Western representatives have recently been taking on the mask of ostentatious declarations about the alleged "interest of the West in the success of the Vienna talks and its readiness to continue the talks in a constructive spirit," the "endeavor to conclude a reliable, verifiable agreement" and so forth. However, words are one thing and deeds quite another.

[Question] In this situation is there the possibility of a way out of the blind alley at the Vienna talks?

[Answer] The socialist countries are convinced that there exists a realistic possibility to reach mutual agreement. As the representative of the Soviet state, Leonid Brezhnev said in his speech at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, "...we do not see the future in a limitless accumulation of weapons but in reaching sensible agreements with the other side on mutually reducing the level of the military equilibrium."

What does this require? First, to expeditiously begin practical work on the text of the future agreement, which can be based on the socialist countries' new draft agreement, which is firmly rooted in the principles of equality and equal security. This draft takes the standpoints of both sides into consideration and makes it possible to get closer to the first stage of reducing troops and armaments in central Europe. Second, the West must give a constructive answer to the socialist countries' draft agreement. Third, the first agreement must be concluded either on the basis of the official data provided by the two sides at the talks or on the basis of the two sides' legal agreement commitments not to increase the number of their troops in the first stage, or on a combination of these two variants.

It is now the West's turn.

OREKHOV ASSESSES 26TH ROUND OF MBFR TALKS

PM151509 Moscow PRAVDA In Russian 9 Apr 82 p 5

[Report by correspondent B. Orekhov: "Overcoming the Deadlock"]

[Text] Vienna, 8 Apr -- The 26th round of talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe has ended here.

The final plenary session at the Hofburg Palace was addressed by Ambassador V.V. Mikhaylov, leader of the USSR delegation.

The latest round of talks, the Soviet representative said, took place against the background of a sharp exacerbation of the international situation. Broader and broader strata of the population of European and other countries are coming to understand the complexity and acuteness of the present moment in time and the need to lessen military confrontation and they are anxious about the future development of events.

That is why, within the framework of the Vienna talks, increasing urgency attaches to the question whether the deadlock will eventually be overcome and an agreement reached, laying a practical foundation for the reduction of military potentials, or those who want to use the talks as a cover for quite different plans will deliberately submerge the matter in futile discussion.

The draft "Agreement on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments and Related Measures in Central Europe at the First Stage," submitted by the Polish delegation on the socialist countries' behalf, offers the possibility of achieving real progress at the talks and overcoming the deadlock. The draft contains all the necessary components for the elaboration of a mutually acceptable accord on an equitable basis.

In order to bring positions closer and reach an agreement the socialist countries have met the Western partners half way on many points. The compromise nature of their draft is reflected in a whole series of provisions taking into account substantial aspects of the Western side's position.

The socialist countries have a right to expect the Western side to contribute to the reaching of an agreement -- unfortunately, during this round too the West failed to display the requisite willingness to reach an agreement on lowering the level of confrontation and tension. So there was no businesslike and constructive response to the socialist states' initiative.

Objectively assessing the present state of the talks, the USSR representative noted in conclusion, it can be said that all the conditions exist for elaborating a joint first-stage agreement on the basis of the submitted draft. All that is needed is a mutual desire and willingness for this.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON ANTINUCLEAR PHYSICIANS MEETING

PM151349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 82 p 5

[Dispatch from correspondent A. Maslennikov: "Nobody Has the Right To Be Indifferent"]

[Text] Cambridge, 5 Apr -- Various aspects of the possible effect of a thermonuclear war on the situation in Europe, where the largest stockpile of weapons of mass destruction are currently concentrated, are being discussed in a serious and businesslike manner at the second "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" conference.

This international movement of physicians who have set themselves the noble aim of preventing a nuclear catastrophe came into being only comparatively recently. A meeting between a group of Soviet and U.S. scientists in Geneva in December 1980 marked the organization's formal inception. The movement was given a powerful boost by the first "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" conference held in (the U.S.) in early March of last year, which was attended by prominent figures in the medical world from 11 countries.

In the past year national committees and groups supporting the movement have sprung up in many countries in Europe and Asia. As the conference noted, a great deal of organizational and explanatory work is being done by the Soviet committee of "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War."

"The work of our conference," your PRAVDA correspondent was told by Academician N.N. Trapeznikov of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and head of the Soviet delegation, "is testimony to the fact that the 'International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War' movement has wide scope for influencing world public opinion. It is the duty and responsibility of workers in the medical professions to protect people's lives and health from the dangers threatening them. The main such danger now is the threat of nuclear war, and the only preventive measure against it is not to allow it to break out."

"The papers and speeches delivered at the conference," Academician Trapeznikov continued, "prove conclusively that man has no effective defense against the manifold harmful effects of nuclear explosions. We hope that the results of our work and the scientific documents prepared by the conference will help to create conditions more conducive to halting the arms race."

MELNIKOV VIEWS ACTIVITIES OF ANTIWAR MOVEMENT

PM151009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 82 p 5

[Igor Milnikov article under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "On a Broad Front"]

[Text] The planet's peace-loving forces have recently held a number of important events. They include the Vienna conference "Dialogue on Questions of Disarmament and Detente," the Copenhagen WPC meeting, which assembled representatives of some 60 countries, the Brussels session of the International Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Geneva conference of nongovernmental organizations on "World Public Opinion and the Second UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament."

Representatives of the peace-loving public are meeting at a time when the complexity and urgency of the international situation inspire serious concern. The entire course of the discussions at the meetings and the decisions adopted by their participants reflect a sense of high responsibility for the destinies of peace and detente -- that asset which truly belongs to all mankind.

The participants in these forums and in the mass demonstrations taking place in NATO countries demand constructive talks between all interested states with a view to lessening tension and resolving disarmament problems. Peace-loving forces have assessed highly the decision set forth by L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th Soviet Trade Unions Congress on the Soviet Union's unilateral imposition of a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in the European part of the country. The participants in the meetings see this decision as an important contribution to the success of talks intended to free our continent from the vast quantity of nuclear arms now deployed there.

What is preventing NATO -- first and foremost the United States -- from accepting the relay baton of good will from the USSR? Apparently nothing, if you proceed on the basis of political realism and are guided by statesmanlike wisdom. In an appeal to the governments of the countries which signed the Helsinki Final Act the participants in the session of the International Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe called for the adoption of all possible measures to protect Europe against nuclear war by means of the immediate freezing, gradual reduction and eventual dismantling of all means of mass destruction. But U.S. leading figures, while talking demagogically about peace, in fact continue to spin the flywheel of the arms race.

Public forces provide the real driving force for the broad antiwar movement now sweeping the planet, and above all the European continent, where it is a question of mankind's vital interests, their voice is becoming increasingly confident, and even people in the camp of the enemies of detente are forced to heed their opinion.

The events held by peace-loving forces, against which background the campaign which has now begun in the United States for a freeze on nuclear armaments stands out, show clearly that in the struggle for peace ideological differences, political barriers and differences in the assessment of individual events are no obstacle.

SOVIET NOTE ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS PUBLISHED BY UN

LD152056 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 15 Apr, TASS -- A note of the USSR Government to the Government of the USA, dated April 5, 1982, was made public here as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly. The note resolutely rebuffs the slanderous campaign, now being conducted in the United States with the participation of government bodies, to attribute to the USSR involvement in alleged use of chemical weapons in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. The note exposes the true reasons for the propaganda show staged in Washington.

TATKOV DENOUNCES U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS BUILDUP

PM151215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 82 p 6

[Article by V. Tatkov: "Dark Designs and 'Pink Haze'"]

[Text] The U.S. administration's decision on the mass production of chemical weapons has demonstrated once again with sinister clarity the militarist course of Washington's policy, which is so dangerous to the fate of mankind. The U.S. "chemical arms upgrading" program is linked with the direct preparation of the material base for chemical warfare and is causing increasing anxiety among the peoples, especially in Europe. Public alarm is intensified by the fact that the United States was the only one of 157 UN member countries to vote against the adoption of a resolution calling for the renunciation of the production and dissemination of new types of chemical weapons and their deployment on the territory of states where they are not deployed at present.

Washington's decision on the large-scale production of a new generation of chemical weapons is leading to an uncontrolled chemical arms race. Under the guise of chemicals necessary for the needs of the civilian economy the United States is producing nontoxic components for "tomorrow's weapon" -- binary toxins. Secrecy in manufacturing, transporting and storing these components makes binary chemical weapons virtually uncontrollable.

The Pentagon has long assessed cheaply produced chemical weapons as one of the most "rational" methods of killing people.

Immediately after the end of World War II the United States embarked on the development and production of chemical and bacteriological weapons and the testing of new types. It is well known that the United States removed large stocks of toxins from postwar Germany and also shipped whole series of German chemists across the ocean. Since then work to improve chemical weapons has not ceased in U.S. laboratories and research centers.

Under the present U.S. administration the idea of using this barbaric weapon found fertile soil. Expenditure on preparation for chemical warfare has been projected at \$4-10 billion!

The United States already has enormous stocks of 150,000-300,000 tons of chemical weapons and these will expand as new types of warheads are produced. On the Pentagon's agenda now is the question of the sites for stockpiling them. The U.S. generals are convinced that there will be no great difficulty in "prevailing on" their NATO allies to turn Western Europe in particular into a toxin "depot." It is also planned to stockpile these weapons at U.S. bases in regions of the Near and Middle East to support the Rapid Deployment Force's combat operations.

The Pentagon has developed recommendations for the deployment of aerial bombs containing neuroparalytic toxins at U.S. airbases in Britain. The possibility is being sounded out of stockpiling additional chemical weapons on Italian territory. The Pentagon also proposes to replace the old chemical ammunition stored in the FRG, which, in view of its age [srok davnosti], is a great threat to the population, with an even larger quantity of new neuroparalytic chemical shells. By the end of 1981 the United States had managed to ship over 170,000 chemical shells designed for use by the 5th and 7th U.S. Army Corps to depots in Western Europe.

In the opinion of experts, chemical weapons are extremely dangerous to the population not only during chemical warfare but also in the storage process. Even a small accidental leakage of toxins during storage or transportation can cause heavy human casualties and paralyze the normal life of whole cities for a long time.

According to U.S. figures, since 1967 there have been about 1,000 cases of gas leakage from ammunition in depots on the territory of the United States and other countries. The inhabitants of Denver and surrounding population centers, as a result of the failure of seals on chemical aerial bombs in storage, lived literally on the verge of catastrophe until these bombs were destroyed in a safe place. Thousands of domestic pets died from toxins at the Dugway base in Utah (United States). The deaths of people and contamination of the environment in the town of Seveso, Italy, were caused by accident with the poisonous substance dioxin.

Against this background it is perfectly clear why the new program for U.S. chemical rearmament is accompanied by intensive propaganda indoctrination of West European public opinion. They want to persuade the Europeans of the "justification" for U.S. "chemical rearmament" plans and accustom them to the idea of the inevitability of deploying new chemical weapons in the NATO countries and of preparing for chemical warfare. To this end slanderous fabrications are being circulated concerning the USSR's "involvement" in the use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Indochina. Here, of course, no reliable arguments are cited since no such arguments exist.

Resorting to dishonest propagandist means, the U.S. leadership is continuing the quest for Soviet "chemical traces" in Southeast Asia. However, as is well known, a group of UN experts working there on the U.S.' initiative has not discovered any signs of the use of chemical ammunition.

Washington needed its hypocritical methods and cheap propaganda tricks to prepare U.S. public opinion for the announcement of the multibillion-dollar U.S. "chemical arms upgrading" program and the Europeans for the possibility of chemical warfare in Europe. As (A. Kanigis), one of the leaders of the U.S. information center on military problems, stated, the Reagan administration's fabrications are a convenient cover for preparations for chemical and bacteriological warfare by the United States itself. Under cover of fabrications about improbable "yellow rains", "pink hazes" and "lethally dangerous toxins" in Southeast Asia, in whose appearance the Soviet Union is allegedly involved, the Pentagon is nurturing dark designs for chemical warfare. Work is underway in the U.S. Armed Forces to strengthen the military-chemical service and the training of chemical weapons specialists is being accelerated. Cadres for the NATO countries are being trained in the light of the experience of combat operations using chemical weapons that was acquired in Vietnam.

The Pentagon leaders openly boast that their troops are ready to wage chemical war in any part of the world. True, they omit one detail: The Pentagon is preparing to wage war not on another planet but on our Earth and, moreover, in densely populated Europe.

U.S. propaganda admits that the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries' troops have the means to protect themselves against chemical weapons. In that case, who will suffer massive losses? The answer is obvious: The civilian population, which is virtually defenseless in the face of the pernicious effect of chemical weapons -- the masses of polluted air spread over dozens of kilometers, contaminating all surrounding living creatures, leaving dead zones unsuitable for human habitation. It is well known that the U.S. use of chemical weapons in Vietnam caused serious ecological changes, has caused and continues to cause tremendous damage to people's health and is retarding the country's economic development.

The modern toxins at the U.S. Army's disposal are hundreds of times more poisonous than those used in Vietnam. Just one kilogram of these toxins contains about 4 million human lethal doses.

According to figures in the Western press, computer calculations have shown that the correlation between losses among the civilian population and troop losses is 20 to 1 with chemical weapons. That is, the sides' civilian populations sustain losses 20 times greater than the troops!

In Western Europe it is being alleged that the U.S. buildup of chemical weapons is an internal matter for the United States. The same was once said of Washington's decision regarding the full-scale production of the neutron weapon. But surely we cannot describe as an internal U.S. matter plans to use chemical and neutron weapons against other peoples, for instance in the "limited war" the Pentagon is billing in the European theater or the Near East, or the stockpiling of chemical weapons in the European countries?

"Chemical arms upgrading" is part of the overall U.S. plan to attain military superiority and prepare for war using all weapons of mass destruction in any conflict, including a local one. It is for precisely this reason that Washington is seeking to advance both medium-range nuclear weapons and neutron and chemical weapons to the front lines -- to Western Europe.

Here the champions of U.S. "chemical arms upgrading" sometimes announce that this will strengthen U.S. positions at talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons and will allegedly help to elaborate an agreement. The United States' approach to talks "from a position of strength" is well known. It is totally hopeless and will bring Washington no "trump cards."

As for the USSR, it will continue to seek, on the basis of parity and equal security, the attainment of accords on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and the destruction of stockpiles of these weapons.

ALEKSANDROV ON U.S. REFUSAL TO SIGN CW BAN

LD151418 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Igor Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union has always viewed chemical arms as the most dangerous and barbarous type of weapons of mass destruction. Unlike the Western powers, it has never resorted to their use, strictly observing the Geneva Protocol of 1925 banning the combat use of asphyxiating, poisonous and other noxious gases and bacteriological substances. The Soviet Union was one of the first to ratify the Geneva Protocol. It has invariably sought to enhance the protocol's significance and to maximally expand the number of its participants.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly come out on the world scene with many important initiatives aimed at completely banning and destroying chemical and bacteriological weaponry. In 1969, for instance, together with other socialist countries, it submitted a draft convention to the United Nations. However, the United States and its allies categorically refuse to reach an agreement on prohibiting chemical weapons. That is why the convention signed in 1972 banned bacteriological weapons alone. In 1976 the Soviet Union and the United States began bilateral talks. It was envisaged that the two powers would jointly work out a draft convention on banning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on destroying their stocks. However, despite the fact that the Soviet Union displayed maximal flexibility at the talks, they proved unsuccessful. When an obvious progress was reached at the talks, on the (?value) of the ban, the American side resorted to steps aimed at hampering and at complicating the talks. And in 1980, Washington refused to continue them altogether.

In its attempts to give some justification to its stand, the American side attributed to the Soviet Union's unwillingness to agree to verifiable control. But such allegations have nothing in common with reality. In fact, the Soviet Union is interested in ensuring (credible) control over the observance of reciprocal commitments no less than the United States is.

However, the Soviet Union proceeds from the belief that the control measures must strictly correspond to the nature and (?volume) of the proposed restrictions and be worked out together with them.

Proceeding from this, the Soviet Union has suggested such control-ensuring procedures, both national and international, that would guarantee the observance of the proposed convention without detriment to either side. On this basis, the parties concerned succeeded in reaching an agreement on a number of fundamental provisions. Not long before the suspension of the talks by the United States, they commenced to elaborate in detail the terms and methods of control, and the subsequent halt to the process can't be blamed on Moscow.

Today the motives that prompted Washington suspend its negotiations with the Soviet Union are particularly clear. It was the materializing prospect of coming to an agreement which gave rise to apprehensions in Washington. The American side obviously decided that a positive outcome of the talks would hamper the implementation of its long-nurtured plans for chemical modernization. For this purpose it launched a slanderous campaign accusing the Soviet Union of using chemical weapons. The same unseemly reasons are prompting Washington to block international efforts aimed at reaching an agreement on banning chemical weaponry. The United Nations General Assembly at its latest session urged the Soviet Union and the United States to resume their negotiations on the issue as soon as possible, and the United States was the only country to oppose this call. As for the Soviet Union, its stand is invariable. It will continue to seek agreements on prohibiting the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on destroying their stock.

U.S. AID FOR NATO FLANK COUNTRIES EXAMINED

LD161016 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Report by TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov]

[Text] Washington, 16 Apr, TASS -- The United States is quite concerned over the situation on NATO's southern and south-eastern flanks which it would like to turn into a constant seat of tension in Europe and the Mediterranean Area. This is evidenced by speeches in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Allen Holmes, acting assistant U.S. secretary of state for European affairs, and Richard Perle, assistant defence secretary for international security policy, who advocated an increase in military aid to NATO members in the area.

Priority in this respect is being given to Turkey which Holmes and Perle described as "a reliable friend" of the United States and a faithful ally for the bloc of NATO.

As much as 468.3 million dollars is being assigned to it in the form of pure military aid. The sum will be used to "modernize" the Turkish Armed Forces and to purchase U.S. weapons. Perle directly stated that expected of Turkey is an increase in military preparations near the borders with the Soviet Union as well as assistance in upholding the USA's "vitaly important interests" in the oil-rich south-west Asia.

Besides, an economic aid of 350 million dollars is being allocated to Turkey. The aid is to strengthen the potential of that country.

U.S. aid to NATO members in the area is given according to the principle: military aid in exchange for military bases. This was repeatedly emphasized by both Holmes and Perle in their speeches in the committee.

Thus, substantiating the military and economic aid to Portugal to an aggregate sum of 112.6 million dollars, Holmes stressed that Portugal has placed the strategically important air base Lajes in the Azores at the disposal of the USA and NATO.

The same applies to Spain which is being assigned 415 million dollars as military and economic aid. Holmes directly pointed out that this is connected with negotiations on the resumption of the U.S.-Spanish Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation of 1976, under which Spain placed several important military bases at the disposal of the USA as well as with Spain's entry into the military bloc of NATO.

As for Greece whose independent foreign policy lately more and more often arouses the exasperation of the Reagan administration, the USA has unequivocally made it clear to Greece that the rendering of military aid to it will depend first of all on continuation of "close relations" with the USA and on its "contribution" to the defence of the southern flank of NATO.

BRITAIN, ARGENTINA CONTINUE MILITARY STANCE

Thatcher Holds 'Tough Line'

LD151646 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] London, 15 Apr, TASS -- The British Conservative Government intends further to adhere to a tough line in the conflict with Argentina and stake on armed force. This is evidenced by Margaret Thatcher's statement in Parliament that met in emergency session despite the Easter holidays. This was done with the aim of exploiting the chauvinistic moods of the Conservative part of Parliament and in the hope of getting from it a new mandate to continue the "tough course".

While promising to continue the search for diplomatic means of settling the conflict the Prime Minister at the very same time made the main emphasis on the development of military preparations by means of which the government intends to put pressure on Argentina and secure concessions from it. Margaret Thatcher stated that British diplomacy relied on force and that Britain was fully resolved to use force should this become necessary. The first step in this direction, Margaret Thatcher said, was the introduction by Britain of the 200-mile "war zone". She stated further that any Argentine naval or auxiliary vessel discovered in this zone would be regarded as hostile and attacked by the British Armed Forces.

The Prime Minister said that the government had decided to further strengthen the naval squadron that is sailing for the South Atlantic with Harrier fighter-bombers, bringing their number to 40. Military hardware and troops are being ferried to Ascension Island for the same purpose.

The British press notes that in the opinion of the present British Government time is working for Britain and strengthening its military positions in the conflict with Argentina. The plan is to increase military pressure on Argentina as the British naval squadron approaches the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

British 'Aggressiveness'

NC151418 Paris AFP in English 1346 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Moscow, 15 Apr (AFP) -- The Soviet press campaign denouncing British "aggressiveness" in the Falklands crisis is growing daily.

The general message in the media, which concentrates its attacks on Britain's responsibility in the affair, is that London is preparing for an act of aggression against Argentina.

The daily paper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA said today that London has embarked on a dangerous aggravation of the international situation.

Accusing the British Government of giving Argentina only a few days for diplomatic steps, the Communist Party's Central Committee organ added that British propaganda was whipping up "petty-bourgeois belligerence" over the Falklands crisis.

The daily also criticized British TV for stepping up reports from aboard British warships heading for the South Atlantic archipelago.

The Soviet trade union paper TRUD emphasised London's role in creating what it described as the current climate of international confrontation.

It said Britain was the first to support each United States militarist action, particularly Washington's attempts to "transform Europe into an American nuclear arsenal."

The paper added that Britain reckoned its loyalty to America would enable it to resolve the Falklands conflict on the principle "I helped you in Europe, now help me in Latin America."

In denouncing Britain's "imperialist sentiment", the Soviet media reflected the Kremlin's basic position that re-establishing the "colonial status" of the Falklands was "inadmissible".

The Soviet Union is already Argentina's chief purchaser of grain and meat, needed to make up its own shortfall. It is also one of Argentina's main partners in nuclear energy, supplying heavy water and enriched uranium.

Argentine Military Ready

LD151254 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 15 Apr, TASS -- According to reports from Argentina, a 100,000-strong military contingent of that country and about a hundred combat planes are prepared to repulse British aggression. A permanent "air bridge" has been established with the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. A civilian airport there is adapted for use by Mirage fighter-bombers -- the backbone of the Argentine Air Force. Army units are establishing defensive lines on the islands. Troops undergo intensive combat training. Argentine planes drop acoustic buoys within the 200-mile "war zone" of the archipelago to register the movement of British submarines. A squadron of Argentine warships is lying close to the country's shores.

The American press points out that Argentina sticks to a defensive strategy, relying on its superiority in the air.

Base on 'Combat Alert'

PM151155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 82 p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Danger Mounts"]

[Text] New York, 13 Apr -- According to an NBC TV report from the Argentine naval base of Puerto Helgrano, ammunition and food is still being loaded onto warships there. "According to command spokesmen," the report points out, "the base has been placed on full combat alert and the men have been told that hostilities could start at any moment." The Argentines say that they plan to move additional servicemen and light tanks to the Falklands in the immediate future.

The New York TIMES writes that Argentina has accepted a Peruvian proposal for a 72-hour truce in the Falklands Islands region and is now waiting London's response. [The TASS version carried in Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 14 April in the Morning Edition on page 4 under the heading "Troops Transfer" has a different final paragraph: "Foreign Minister N. Costa Mendez stressed at the end of a government session that Argentina is prepared to repel any invasion of its territory."]

IZVESTIYA CITES BRITISH 'IMPERIAL CHAUVINISM'

PM151313 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent V. Skosyrev dispatch: "On the Anglo-Argentine Conflict"]

[Text] London -- These days the political atmosphere on the banks of the Thames is saturated with the fumes of imperial chauvinism. Statements by long-dead crowned heads have been drawn from the dusty archives and have gained currency in speeches by Conservative leaders and publicists with a view to justifying the sending of a squadron of approximately 30 ships to the other end of the world for the purpose of regaining British control of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

As yet, according to data from various sources, up to four British nuclear-powered submarines are darting about in the region of the conflict. Having proclaimed a 200-mile "war zone" around the islands, Britain is threatening to sink not only Argentine ships: The newspaper THE OBSERVER even maintains that a civilian or military ship of any state might be "intercepted" on suspicion of "giving aid to the Argentines."

The squadron is continuing its advance, despite the fact that Buenos Aires has reportedly put forward compromise proposals for talks with London. But London is sticking to its guns: No talks until Argentina withdraws its troops from the islands. At the same time British Defense Secretary J. Nott does not rule out the possibility of a blockade of the entire Argentine coast and bombing raids on Argentine bases on the mainland.

It is quite clear that the scale of the action taken by London goes far beyond a local dispute. The Tory cabinet is showing readiness to use force to defend British colonial interests not only off the coast of South America but also on other continents.

The longer the Anglo-Argentine crisis lasts, the clearer it becomes that the fate of the Tory cabinet is at stake. Let us recall that on acceding to power approximately 3 years ago, the "new Conservatives" headed by M. Thatcher proclaimed it their aim to restore Britain's "former greatness" by strengthening its military potential. This policy has not brought the Conservative leadership success. And now, as commentators close to the ruling party emphasize, some people in London are voicing the hope that victory in a sea battle or a conclusion to the conflict which Conservative backbenchers would regard as a victory will be able to restore the premier's reputation. Otherwise Thatcher will have to resign.

Much depends on the actions of the opposition. During the first days after the events in the South Atlantic the Labor "shadow cabinet" was fiercely critical of the prime minister's blunders but nonetheless wholly supported the sending of an armada. Subsequently, however, its attitude toward the military operation began to change. Thus J. Hart, a well-known Labor Party figure, condemned the blockade of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and called for the squadron's return to Britain. The debate in the House of Commons scheduled for Wednesday will show how widespread such sentiments are among Labor deputies.

Awareness is growing in democratic circles that the escalation of the conflict enables the Conservatives to disguise the failure of their economic policy and step up the arms race still more strongly. According to preliminary estimates, the cost of the naval expedition, even if the problem is quickly settled through negotiation, will amount to no less than 50 million pounds sterling. But what would be the cost of a lengthy military campaign 8,000 miles from Britain's shores? No one is yet in a position to answer this question. Given this scenario, economists predict an intensification of the industrial slump and a new jump in unemployment.

The majority of Britons now are speaking out increasingly clearly against the use of force and bloodshed. This is indicated not only by public opinion polls but also by protest demonstrations against the militarist Tory policy held at the end of last week in Glasgow and many other British cities.

U.S. ROLE IN ANGLO-ARGENTINE CONFLICT REPORTED

Mashkin Commentary

PY151135 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 14 Apr 82

[By Valentin Mashkin]

[Text] We begin this segment by referring to this problem which has drawn the world press' attention and which is considered as a problem of great importance.

This Argentine-British conflict [words indistinct]. The press has just reported that the Soviet Union favors a negotiated solution to the conflict.

Well, the hottest news at this moment is contradictory. Argentine military sources announced through press agencies that the Argentine Navy is for the time being avoiding any incident with the British units. No Argentine ship is sailing within the 200-mile radius of the archipelago, which is the bone of contention between the United Kingdom and the South American country. But, according to other dispatches from press agencies, two Argentine Coast Guard boats broke through the blockade this afternoon. The news at this time, I repeat, has not yet been confirmed by London.

The 200-mile zone around the islands has been declared a war zone by the British Government. Citing Argentine Navy sources, the U.S. press agency UPI reported that four submarines of the British fleet are already in that region, and that two of them are atomic submarines.

Meanwhile, the U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, who returned from London to the United States yesterday, reported to President Reagan on his trips before returning again to Argentina.

According to PRENSA LATINA agency, diplomatic sources in Buenos Aires revealed that Argentine authorities rejected a plan proposed by Haig for Argentina, Great Britain and the United States to administer the archipelago jointly. Press in various countries accuse Washington of trying to obtain advantages out of the conflict. Washington's false neutrality disguises support for the belligerent attitude adopted by London. A dispatch datelined in New York reports that U.S. assistance for the British preparation to invade the islands is following two courses, according to the U.S. television network ABC, which quotes State Department and Pentagon sources. The United States has artificial satellites being used by Great Britain to maintain communications with its submarines and surface ships, which are steaming toward the South Atlantic. The United States also has different kinds of information regarding the movements of the Argentine Armed Forces, according to ABC, and the information is passed on to the British.

The United States has a treaty with Great Britain for the joint utilization of Ascension Island, which serves as the base of support for the British Navy that is closest to the Malvinas. Still, according to the ABC television, all necessary measures are being taken on that island to supply the needs of the British naval forces heading toward the South Atlantic. ABC further says that the United States has already shipped more than 2 million gallons of fuel to the island that will be needed for the British Air Force. All these measures are taken to fulfill U.S. commitments to its closest ally, Great Britain, despite declarations by President Reagan that the United States will stay neutral in the dispute between the Argentines and the British, whom he refers to as good friends. So reports ABC.

Regarding the Argentine-British difference, the [words indistinct] which is published in South Africa a few days ago reported about the existence of a 3-year old South Atlantic treaty embracing South Africa, Israel, [name indistinct] and various South American countries. Now the Foreign Minister of Argentina has issued a declaration which, among other things, says the following: In view of the information contained in an article published by the SUNDAY TIMES of Johannesburg suggesting that Argentina might be allied with South Africa and other countries in a secret pact for the defense of the South Atlantic, the Foreign Ministry formally denies that report and notes that the Republic of Argentina has neither explicit or tacit pacts with any country, because it makes it a practice of not signing that type of international document. The report has no real basis and it can only be interpreted as a psychological maneuver, stresses the declaration of the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

Siding With Britain

PY160404 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish 0130 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] The British fleet is heading at full speed toward the Malvinas Islands with orders to engage in combative operations. The Argentine Troops are preparing to defend the archipelago. Listen to what our military observer, (Vyacheslav Tsoladinerov), has to say in this respect:

Like any armed clash, political reasons are at the bottom of the present conflict between Great Britain and Argentina: namely the British colonialist policy which had usurped the Malvinas Islands since 1833 when British settlers took over those islands by force. [Passage indistinct] of the archipelago whose reserves are estimated at approximately 200 billion barrels.

For the time being, two courses of action are being discussed at the White House. According to the first one, as the crisis reaches its peak, the United States will propose, as a service to the mediation, to dispatch U.S. troops to the Malvinas who would stay there until the British-Argentine relations completely normalize. Naturally it will be Washington who will arbitrarily decide when this time has come to allow its troops to stay on the archipelago for an indefinite period.

The second course of action mentioned is an attempt by the United States to persuade Argentina to hand the islands over to Great Britain. In exchange, the United States will use its influence on Pinochet to persuade him to relinquish Chile's claims on the Beagle Channel, a cause for acute Chilean-Argentine disagreements.

In the last stage, the islands' administration will obtain from Great Britain the right to rule the Malvinas Islands.

The above variations, which are like pieces of a jigsaw puzzle, are bound to yield benefits to Washington and are more attractive for the U.S. administration than a quest for an effective way to solve the conflict.

It has become clear that the United States does not have a precise formula to solve it. In my opinion, Washington's inability to make such a proposal reveals not only Washington's selfish interests but also the crisis of its policy of forming [word indistinct] blocs. On the one hand, the United States has mutual commitments with Great Britain within NATO; on the other, under the Inter-American Defense Treaty signed in 1947, the United States should embrace the cause of a Latin American country which becomes the victim of an attack -- in this case Argentina.

For the time being, I have the impression that despite the fact that the international public is longing for a peaceful settlement of the conflict, a green light is being given to the British position of force.

U.S. Assistance Cited

LD151542 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 15 Apr, TASS -- A special correspondent of the CBS television company in Buenos Aires points out that in violation of an arrangement with the Argentine Government, the U.S. Secretary of State suggested in London a "compromise" envisaging the creation on the Falkland Islands of a "tripartite administration" consisting of the United States, Britain and Argentina. The correspondent reports that Argentine officials were "shocked" by this proposal and resolutely rejected it.

Observers surmise that it is possibly that the failure of this thinly concealed neo-colonialist claim by the United States to the presence on the islands that complicated Haig's mission and compelled the Secretary of State to return urgently to Washington for "consultations".

The New York TIMES reports that the United States supplies Britain with political and military information about Argentina, using for this purpose every possible intelligence source. These sources include the information of air reconnaissance and radio electronic interception, the information supplied by secret agents and U.S. diplomats. A high ranking official of the White House admitted that this assistance is regularly supplied.

The newspaper writes that the United States also helps Britain maintain contact through U.S. communication satellites with the flotilla that is bound for the Falkland Islands and also with atomic submarines already in the area.

According to the New York TIMES, other assistance is given to Britain in the form of deliveries to the Ascension Island of additional quantities of fuel and lubricants that will be used by ships and military equipment included in the British armada. The island on which a U.S. air base is situated is to become the main centre of logistics supplies for the British Armed Forces in the prepared aggression against Argentina.

After several denials official Washington was compelled to admit the irrefutable fact of military cooperation with Britain. Haig said that this is commonplace, nevertheless, he refused to go into detail. Explanations for the press were given by his assistants who said that giving up this cooperation might harm the U.S.-British relations and lessen the U.S. influence on the course of the crisis.

Responsibility for Tensions

LD151328 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1228 GMT 15 Apr 82

[By TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Apr (TASS) -- The more obvious the military-political cooperation between Britain and the United States over the Anglo-Argentine conflict around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands becomes, the more actively official Washington tries to conceal its true position. The latest proof of this was the U.S. President's press conference, which has just been held in Washington. R. Reagan was asked if he could comment on reports that the United States is assisting Great Britain during the course of the conflict. "No, I can't," the President said, claiming that the United States "is still trying to be an honest broker." "Statements," he went on, "lose something in translation, and later they can be taken in a different way. That is why the safest thing is not to comment."

So the U.S. President declines to give a direct answer to the question as to whether London, having placed its stakes in the course of the conflict on force and displaying staggering disregard for the just demands of the peoples of the developing countries, is leaning on not only political but also military support from Washington. But, one asks, is this "figure of silence" changing? For the true state of affairs is well known, and in the United States as well. The U.S. ABC television network, for example, quoting sources in the Pentagon and the State Department, states that the United States is playing an important role in establishing communications between Great Britain and its fleet of submarines plying in the area of the Falkland Islands and is also gathering and transmitting to London extensive information about the activities of the Argentine Armed Forces.

The Washington POST reports that highly placed representatives of the U.S. administration have privately confirmed that the United States is "giving aid" to the British naval armada that is proceeding to the South Atlantic and that Washington has made available to Britain a special channel on its communications satellite so that London could have a direct link with the squadron.

It is noted that in giving support to London, Washington is pursuing selfish political and strategical aims: Let us recall in this connection the U.S. project of creating on these islands a so-called tripartite administration consisting of the United States, Britain and Argentina -- a project which was resolutely rejected by Argentina and was justly assessed by the international public as an ill-disguised neocolonialist attempt by the United States to gain a presence on the islands.

How, then, can one explain the fact that the U.S. President obstinately walks away from a conversation about these facts, which have already become public knowledge? "The United States," notes the very same NBC, referring to official circles, "is rendering to the British important assistance in the sphere of communications and intelligence, but it is shocked that reports about this have appeared in the press, thus harming the policy of the United States, which is voicing its neutrality." It turns out that what it is all about is this: Washington still believes that it will succeed in concealing its policy of supporting the imperial ambitions and colonial pretensions of its NATO ally. There is no need to say that a position like this one, which means in effect a deliberate attempt to disinform the public, has absolutely nothing in common with a "dispassionate mediation," about which the U.S. President is talking. And, of course, the calculations of those U.S. and British circles that would like to camouflage their own colonial policy and their own actions that aim at escalating tension by all sorts of absurd inventions are in vain. "The most secure thing to do is not to comment," stated R. Reagan, fighting off the besiding correspondents. But facts, as is known, are a stubborn thing, and these facts, contrary to the U.S. President's assertions, remain stubborn, no matter what language they are translated into. And the facts show that the responsibility for escalating around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands lies not only with London but also with Washington.

ALEXANDER HAIG DEPARTS FOR BUENOS AIRES

LD151814 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 15 Apr, TASS -- U.S. State Secretary Alexander Haig flew off to Buenos Aires today. He said before his departure that he was carrying a number of new ideas. Although their substance is not known, observers have noted that the United States clearly tends to support Britain in the conflict. It is believed in this climate that the American foreign policy chief will make attempts to press the Argentine Government to make concessions to London. The American press has repeatedly noted that Washington assists Britain in a large measure in its preparations for military activities against Argentina. The ABC television company has pointed out, for example, that the United States supplies the British with data on the activities of the Argentine Armed Forces.

It is also being suggested that the United States seeks itself to lay a hand on the Falkland Islands which are important strategically and military.

'SQUABBLE' OCCURS OVER HAIG'S AIR TRANSPORTATION

LD161338 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 16 Apr, TASS -- The squabble, typical of relations between the Department of State and the White House, heightened in the President Reagan administration. According to the newspaper New York TIMES, the pretext for yet another wrangle was the recent incident when U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig refused to fly to London for negotiations with Margaret Thatcher in a plane provided to him on the ground that it was insufficiently comfortable. The Chief of Staff of the White House James Baker, who is in charge of air transport means used by governmental officials, who was approached by Haig, refused to provide another plane. As a result of the incident, the flight of the Secretary of State was postponed for half a day.

When a report to this effect appeared in the press, Haig, according to the New York TIMES, was extremely irritated. One of his closest aides, who, the newspaper believes, could not act without the knowledge of the secretary of state, expressed the opinion that "the leakage" of information to the press is the doing of Baker.

This is typical for attacks on the sly, which the Secretary of State has to tolerate since the time the present-day administration took office, said the aide who described Baker's conduct as an example of petty intrigues of the White House.

White House officials, in their turn, the newspaper stressed, in private conversations stressed that the Secretary of State likes to be applauded and say that he is of a heavy temper. Moreover, as is reported by the American press, some officials of the White House keep a gloating eye over Haig's difficult mission in the British-Argentine conflict in the hope that he will, finally, "break his neck".

DISPUTE SPARKS SPANISH CONCERN OVER GIBRALTAR

PM151319 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder" from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Tarasov: "Rock of Contention"]

[Text] It looks as though the centuries-old dispute between Spain and Britain over possession of "the rock of Gibraltar" which "stops up" the entrance to the Mediterranean may be unexpectedly aggravated because of the events surrounding the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

The British Foreign Office, whose head has just resigned, has issued a statement on the deferment of talks with Spain on the Gibraltar problem. Observers put forward as "the motive justifying this decision" the Anglo-Argentine conflict, which is fraught with the danger of the outbreak of a military clash. The opening of the borders between Spain and Gibraltar scheduled for 20 April and the actual beginning of negotiations on the gist of the vexing problem have been put off indefinitely. Spanish circles believe that British concern with "other affairs" is not "sufficient justification" for breaking a long-standing accord on the revision of Gibraltar's colonial status. The Spanish newspaper DIARIO-16 adheres to this opinion in particular.

The Spanish side has grounds for doubting the sincerity of London's intentions. This is not the first attempt to seek agreement in resolving the Gibraltar problem in Anglo-Spanish relations. All previous attempts have failed. As is well known, Britain has created a large-scale naval base and air base on Gibraltar and attaches great geopolitical significance to them. Spanish observers, concerned for Gibraltar's future destiny, are suspicious of the colonialist toughness London is displaying in the conflict which has broken out with Argentina. Returning to an analysis of the reasons which prompted Britain early this year to agree to a dialogue on Gibraltar, observers are more frequently pointing to the fact that London was very, very interested in enlisting Spain in NATO; and if Spain joins this aggressive bloc the question of Gibraltar's national allegiance would not be of such prime importance. After all Britain hoped, as a NATO member, to retain its bases on the "rock" and consequently its undivided control. It is feared in Madrid that London's current foreign policy "concerns" may make alterations to London's position on the Gibraltar question. These fears are not without foundation.

PRAVDA HITS U.S. POLICY ON NAZI ART COLLECTION

PM151357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Blasphemy"]

[Text] Washington, 1 Apr -- One picture shows stormtroopers on the march with enormous banners depicting the swastika. Another is a portrait of Hitler in medieval armor. And here is a sentimental water color painted, they say, by the raging fuehrer himself.

All this belongs to a collection of a little over 6,000 pictures of so-called Nazi "art" glorifying the crimes of the fascist Third Reich during World War II on the territory of the Soviet Union and in Europe and North Africa. They were seized by the U.S. Army at the end of World War II and sent to the United States.

At the 1945 Potsdam Conference the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain announced a ban on any Nazi activity and propaganda. The allied powers' subsequent resolutions provided for the confiscation and destruction of literature and material of this nature and a ban on their storage or deliberate display.

However, in the United States the fascist paintings exported from Germany were not only not destroyed but were carefully preserved for "better times." Many of these "works" were exhibited in military history museums in various U.S. cities and some even decorated the offices and corridors of the Pentagon and other military institutions where there were many "connoisseurs" of fascist militarist "art."

Now the Reagan administration intends to veritably blaspheme the memory of the tens of millions of people killed and tortured by the German Nazis. Soon a large part of the Nazi collection will be dispatched to West Germany. President Reagan has signed a law passed by Congress allowing the return of this Nazi filth to the FRG.

The Reagan administration's new action is causing indignation among the peoples of Europe and the whole world who have not forgotten the atrocities committed by Hitler's hordes. Immediately after the U.S. Congress began its discussion of the resolution on the return of the Nazi works, the Soviet Union drew the attention of the relevant U.S. authorities to the fact that these actions by the U.S. Government are a blatant violation of existing accords and the joint decisions of the allies in the anti-Hitler coalition aimed at the total eradication of nazism and militarism and the elimination of all the symbols and attributes which served to glorify them.

Local circles point out that the Reagan administration's decision clearly pursues the aim of helping the resurrection in the FRG of a spirit of Nazism, militarism and revanchism which accords with the far-reaching U.S. plans. It is no accident that the return of the fascist "art" objects to West Germany will precede only slightly the appearance on that country's territory of the first Pershing II nuclear missiles and cruise missiles, although these are of U.S. manufacture.

ANTI-SOVIET TRADE SANCTIONS 'BOOMERANG'

PM151519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 82 p 5

[Viktor Linnik "Commentator's Column": "'Sanctions' Boomerang"]

[Text] The 45th annual conference on international trade held by the Chicago Chamber of Commerce has taken place in Chicago. Questions of the present administration's trade and economic policy toward the socialist countries were on the agenda. The majority of the conference participants voiced the opinion that the American administration's interference in the process of the conclusion of trade deals by American companies and the placing of restrictions on exports harm the U.S. economy.

Uncertainty over the future of export deals is resulting in approximately 40 percent of American corporations with "export potential" not participating in foreign trade.

President Reagan admitted in a recent speech that the blocking of contracts for sales of agricultural products to the Soviet Union in 1980 was a "heavy blow" to U.S. agriculture. Billions of dollars were lost because of cut production, tens of thousands of jobs were lost and the taxpayers, according to the President, "paid out" more than \$2 billion to "soften" that blow. This is why the present administration was forced to lift the embargo imposed by Carter.

However, this fact does not mean that similar circumspection applies to other categories of American foreign trade. The position of American industrial corporations concluding contracts with Soviet foreign trade associations still remain grave. As was pointed out at the Chicago conference, as a result of a recent administration decision the Caterpillar Tractor Company lost contracts worth \$80-90 million and was forced to fire approximately 2,000 workers.

The present administration's "selective prudence" regarding trade in agricultural products is a consequence of the serious hitches in the American economy caused by the previous policy of one-sided sanctions. However, even this decision is accompanied by vague caveats concerning the possible introduction of sanctions against any country "in the event of extraordinary circumstances," even "without breaking diplomatic relations" with it. These caveats attest that Washington plainly intends to reserve the "right" to a discriminatory approach to questions of international trade. This approach means undermining the very foundations of trade and economic relations among countries and -- something which seriously troubles the American business world -- harms America's reputation as a business partner in the eyes of other countries.

U.S. AMBASSADOR VISITS GEORGIAN SSR OFFICIALS

WAI41630 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 Mar 82 p 3

[GRUZINFORM report: "Reception of the Ambassador"]

[Text] On 29 March Arthur Hartman, U.S. ambassador plenipotentiary and extraordinary in the USSR, after completing a familiarization tour through Transcaucasia; paid a visit to the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

P.G. Gilashvili, Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, received the guest and had a conversation with him.

The following were present at the meeting: T.N. Gordeladze, Georgian SSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; G.A. Chipashvili, deputy administrator of affairs of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and N.B. Rukhadze, chief of the republic Ministry of Foreign Affairs Protocol Department.

YEREVAN MAYOR RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR

WAI50900 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 27 Mar 82 p 1

[ARMENPRESS item: "Ambassador's Visit"]

[Excerpts] Arthur Hartman, U.S. ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the USSR, who was in Armenia, was received 26 March by M.O. Muradyan, Yerevan Gorispolkom chairman.

S.P. Simonyan, Armenian SSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs secretary general, took part in the meeting.

USSR, PRC SIGN TRADE, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT FOR 1982

LD161322 Moscow TASS in English 1309 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 Apr, TASS -- The Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China today signed a trade and payments agreement for 1982. On instructions from their governments, the agreement was signed by Gennadiy Zhuravlev, first deputy foreign trade minister of the USSR, and Jia Shi, deputy minister of China's Ministry of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries.

Chen Muhua, vice-premier of the state council and minister of economic relations with foreign countries of China, and Ilya Shcherbakov, Soviet ambassador to China, were present at the agreement-signing ceremony.

LATEST PRC PROTEST OF U.S. ARMS FOR TAIWAN VIEWED

OW161126 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] The Chinese Government has lodged a protest over the U.S. Government decision to continue the supply of spare parts for military aircraft to Taiwan. Shakov, a commentator of this station, has the following comment on this event:

It cannot be denied that the Chinese Government statement against U.S. interference in China's internal affairs is absolutely justified. Indeed, continued arms sales to Taiwan are acts that infringe upon Chinese sovereignty. The Chinese side has protested U.S. actions on more than one occasion. However, the U.S. Government has practically ignored the Chinese protest. Ignoring the Chinese protests, Washington has decided to provide Taiwan with modern weapons in the future.

Everyone knows the United States has broken its promise, that is, its assurance to the Chinese leaders that the United States would not provide arms to Taiwan while the Sino-U.S. talks on the Taiwan issue are still in progress.

Reports from Washington before the Chinese protest was made public indicate that the United States plans to provide Taiwan with weapons and military technology worth \$225 million during fiscal year 1982, and to increase the value to \$325 million in 1983. This shows that the United States is escalating its arms supply to Taiwan.

The fact that Washington was very cool toward the Chinese protest deserves our attention. The New York TIMES reports that Washington believes the Chinese leaders, despite their complaints, will not take any action that will weaken bilateral relations. The newspaper has every reason to reach this conclusion. The Chinese leaders have, under various circumstances, issued statements on numerous occasions denouncing U.S. military links with Taiwan. They have threatened to downgrade Sino-U.S. diplomatic ties and to resign from their posts if the United States continues to supply arms to Taiwan. The U.S. TIME magazine says Washington has never been bothered by these threats. The magazine says that the Chinese leaders attach great importance to the development of Sino-U.S. relations, and therefore would not risk their own policy over the Taiwan issue. This is why Washington has been dashing around at will in its relations with Beijing and has ignored its junior partner's complaints.

TOKYO'S ROLE IN U.S.-PRC-JAPAN TRIANGLE ASSESSED

LD161046 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Apr, TASS -- As is pointed out in the local political circles, taking advantage of Japan's interest in strengthening ties with China, the United States is trying to gear Japanese diplomacy to the effort to reduce friction in U.S.-Chinese relations over the decision of the Washington administration to sell arms to Taiwan. Trying to make Beijing more complaisant, Washington is attempting to intimidate the Chinese leaders with a cooling of relations between Beijing and Tokyo, if the former takes a tough stand on the USA. This was precisely the point at issue during the recent visit to Washington of Japanese Foreign Minister Sakurauchi.

In answer to the concern expressed by President Reagan over the relations of the United States with Beijing, Sakurauchi promised, as he admitted in Parliament, "to play his role in improving relations between the United States and China." The Japanese Government, he said, has expressed readiness to do so in the course of the forthcoming exchange of visits this year between the leaders of Japan and China.

The Beijing leadership, which strives to preserve "strategic relations" within the framework of the Japan-USA-China triangle also demonstrates its interest in Japan's mediation. It is noted here that receiving in Beijing a delegation of the Japanese Association of Newspaper Publishers and Editors, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Liao Chengzhi advised Japan to use its influence in order to contribute to the settlement of Sino-American relations.

In connection with the officially declared intention of the Washington administration to supply Taiwan with spares for aircraft made in the United States, attention was drawn here to the fact that albeit Beijing declared an official protest to Washington, nevertheless, it has taken a cautious stand on such a step which is evidence of Washington's continuing policy of "two Chinas." The PRC Foreign Ministry has taken this stand in spite of the fact that, as Liao Chengzhi noted in conversation with the same Japanese delegation, the United States is selling radar systems to Taiwan under cover of "spares." In the opinion of the newspaper MAINICHI, Beijing's cautious attitude is evidence of the great significance which is attached to the USA in Beijing's strategic calculations.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR ARRIVES MOSCOW 8 APRIL

PM151557 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS -- Masuo Takashima, Japanese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, arrived in Moscow on 8 April.

TIKHONOV CABLES YI CHONG-OK ON REELECTION

PM151433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

Congratulations on your reelection as premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

I wish you success in your activity in that responsible post.

[Signed] N. Tikhonov

AFGHAN PROVINCE FOCUS OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

PM131527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 82 p 5

[Dispatch from correspondent L. Mironov: "Doomed to Failure"]

[Text] Kabul, 5 Apr -- The imperialists and regional reaction have made the province of Qandahar, with its 400 km-long border with Pakistan, the focus of their subversive activities. For 25 years under the royal and Daud regimes, thousands of so-called U.S. "experts" worked there. When leaving the country following the April Revolution they left behind an extensive network of agents. Afghan agents drawn from the ranks of feudalists, tribal elders and declassé elements recruited and paid by the CIA and other U.S. special services have been trying to prevent the establishment of a new and peaceful life by sabotaging enterprises, circulating antigovernment leaflets and resorting to terror.

The province's population solidly supports the renewal process now underway in the country. A session of the province's aktiv has been held in Qandahar to take stock of the PDPA national conference. The participants unanimously declared their full endorsement of the decisions adopted by the national party forum.

Demonstrators at a rally outside the Pakistan consulate pilloried international reaction headed by U.S. imperialism.

SOVIET, AFGHAN SERVICEMEN HOLD JOINT SEMINAR

PM160929 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Kabul, 2 Apr, TASS -- Work has been launched in the DRA Armed Forces on the study, propaganda and implementation of the decisions of the PDPA national conference. A joint seminar of ideological workers of a number of units of the DRA Armed Forces and the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan has been held in the assembly hall of the Kabul Polytechnical Institute. The army political workers described the enormous interest in the conference materials displayed by the country's servicemen and population, exchanged advanced experience of their propagandist activity, and elaborated recommendations for its further improvement.

A considerable place in the seminar's work was taken up by questions of the Afghan servicemen's propagandist activity among the population. The speakers cited numerous examples of moving conversations with inhabitants of remote villages, spoke of the importance of explanatory work among the workers and peasants, and made proposals for improving its content, forms and methods.

The Soviet participants in the seminar shared their experience of organizing work in the units in connection with the measures devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

The seminar was addressed by (J. Palvasha), candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee, who described the consolidation of the party's ties with the people and the tasks of propaganda under present conditions.

APPROACHING THIRD LAO PARTY CONGRESS NOTED

BK160954 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Summary] 1 May is the solidarity day of workers in their struggle against imperialism. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries plan to organize grand celebrations for the day.

"During May this year, great preparations have been planned for the historical event in Laos -- the convening of the third congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. Numerous conferences of party committees at various levels, mass rallies and the election of representatives to the congress have been held by the Lao working people. The Lao party Central Committee's (?secretariat) said in its statement that since the founding of the LPDR in 1975, the revolutionary Lao people have made every effort to defend the revolutionary fruits and to transform the national-democratic revolution into the socialist revolution bypassing the stage of capitalist development. The document also discusses the relations between the Lao people and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, as well as other friendly countries which have helped Laos fight against colonialism and foreign aggression and build the foundations for socialist construction.

"Before the revolution, Laos was a very backward country. At present, however, the LPDR has plans to develop more than 500 industrial projects. Last year, Lao farmers managed to produce more than 1 million tons of rice -- an increase of 60 percent over the annual production 5 years ago. In addition, some (?2,800) agricultural cooperatives have been set up throughout the country. Special attention has now been given by the government to (?economic, educational and social) development. Illiteracy has now been stamped out in 10 of the 13 provinces in Laos. These achievements have been due to the cooperation and assistance of (?other socialist countries).

"With Soviet assistance, Laos has built industrial plants, bridges, oil depots, hospitals and (?other facilities). Soviet specialists are helping Laos reactivate tin mines, carry out geological surveys, promote forestry, and establish many (?language) centers. The LPDR has received many items of aid from the Soviet Union, such as automobiles, industrial equipment and other facilities."

Several development projects will be realized thanks to (?the signing of) the cooperation agreement between the Soviet Union and Laos which will be implemented between 1981 and 1985. The achievements scored in the first year of the 5-year plan have clearly shown the effectiveness of this agreement.

"At his talks with Kaysone Phomvihane in the Kremlin on 18 March, Leonid Brezhnev said that our cooperation has become an excellent foundation for the future (?development of relations)."

During the talks, Brezhnev expressed his support to the "stand of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea in trying to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. The Soviet Union has supported the new initiative to achieve this goal advanced recently at the conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers in Vientiane."

The Lao people are building a new life under difficult international conditions. They are overcoming various obstacles created by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and other reactionary forces. They are dealing heavy blows to the enemies in defending their revolutionary gains.

"On the occasion of the celebration of May Day, the Soviet people express solidarity with the Lao people. The May Day slogans of the CPSU Central Committee express fraternal solidarity with the heroic Lao people."

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO CONVENES

LD151644 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Apr, TASS -- A meeting of the Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee has taken place here; it reviewed various aspects of the development of the patriotic movement in Poland.

The Politbureau stated that the PUWP supported the idea of national concord and would advocate its implementation on the basis of constructive relations with all the public forces recognizing the interests of the socialist state. The patriotic movement should help to pull the country out of the crisis and to stabilize the situation in Poland. It is in this light that the PUWP views this movement. This view is shared by the United Peasants' Party, the Democratic Party and most of the mass organizations of the Polish People's Republic.

The Politbureau outlined a number of measures in connection with the 37th anniversary of victory over fascism on May 9, 1982. These measures will reflect the contribution of the Polish people to the rout of Hitler Germany and the importance of the joint struggle of the Soviet Army and the People's Army of Poland. They should demonstrate the unity of the two countries and their brotherhood in arms.

POLES LAUD MILITARY FRATERNITY WITH USSR FORCES

PM160925 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Apr 82 p 3

[Report by Lt Col V. Kiryazov and Lt Col R. Zvyagelskiy: "Monument in Gdansk"]

[Summary] In commemoration of the joint victory of Soviet and Polish soldiers at Gdansk during World War II, a Soviet tank now stands on Victory Avenue in the city. The overwhelming majority of the city's population are the monument's friends. But not all.

"This fact may surprise the reader: Surely, he will say, such a monument cannot have enemies!"

"It turns out it can. After all, this monument is not simply a silent witness to past years; it embodies the idea of combat fraternity between the peoples of the USSR and Poland. It was precisely this fraternity which frightened the adventurists from Solidarity. They sought to discredit and weaken its influence on the minds of Polish working people. The tactics of the young thugs from Solidarity attached special significance to attacking monuments of Soviet-Polish combat fraternity. Initially, flagrant acts of provocation were undertaken -- hooligans bribed by the counterrevolutionary rabble desecrated the graves of Soviet servicemen in some places. The people were indignant. The ideologists from the 'trade union' rapidly changed direction and no longer called for the monuments' destruction."

We were told by K. Rynkowski, mayor of Gdansk, that the Gdansk monuments connected with the Soviet Army's liberating mission are all symbols helping to educate people in a spirit of internationalism. "We must galvanize and build up our work," he said. The counterrevolution has not surrendered, it is changing its tactics and seeking new forms of subversive activity." The same opinion was expressed by Edward Kijek, secretary of the voivodship PZPR committee.

Wherever we went we heard the same words: "Combat fraternity is our great asset, the younger generation must be educated in it."

"I fought against fascism side by side with my Soviet brother, we were told by Gen of Arms E. Molczyk, Polish vice minister of national defense and deputy commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact states joint armed forces. Cohesion and the unity of our goals helped us to conquer a powerful enemy. At the Druzhba-82 exercises and other exercises of the fraternal armies I saw the same strength, the same cohesion among the young servicemen of the socialist countries. I am proud that the traditions of fraternity born in the fighting are being worthily continued."

POLISH WRITER CITES LOYALTY OF INTELLIGENTSIA

PM160813 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 2

[Special correspondent Vladimir Lomeyko interview with Polish poet and publicist Jozef Lenart under the rubric "Conversations With Representatives of Poland's Creative Intelligentsia": "Remaining True to Yourself"]

[Text] When talking with poet and publicist Jozef Lenart I felt the growing attraction of his personality. On the surface there is nothing unusual, but all the vicissitudes of the country's political and cultural development are reflected in the fate of this man. He has stood up to many things, keeping true to himself and his ideals. And perhaps it is this integrity of character, this uncrushable faith and force of conviction which attract the interlocutor.

Jozef Lenart was born in 1931 and is a miner by profession and a writer by vocation. At the age of 20 he made his debut as a poet. Then he proved himself as a publicist, prose writer and dramatist. The sixties saw the publication of his novel "Portraits," a collection of short stories entitled "War Is an Everyday Affair," the work "On the Ideological Values of Literature" and the reportages from the USSR entitled "Hunt for the Sun" and "Portrait in Diamonds." In Poland he is also widely known as a translator of Soviet, Ukrainian and Russian poetry. From 1966 through 1971 Jozef Lenart was editor in chief of the magazine WSPOLCZESNOSC (THE MODERN DAY) and he was elected candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee. The magazine WSPOLCZESNOSC expressed the ideas of the generation of the creative intelligentsia which supported the elaboration of a program for building socialist art. In 1971 it was closed and transformed into a new weekly.

"There was a feeling," Lenart says, "that it did not suit everybody that our magazine tried to be a laboratory of Marxist-Leninist ideology in Polish literature. Those of us who advocated party-mindedness in literature received no support."

From 1971 through the end of 1974 Jozef Lenart was engaged in diplomatic work, then he became deputy editor in chief of the magazine LITERATURA NA SVETE. In 1978 he suffered a serious illness and now receives a disability pension. However, these trials have not broken him and he continues to work actively both in literature and in public life.

At the height of the Polish crisis, Solidarity extremists began an offensive against party policy in literature.

"This was a difficult period," Lenart says. "And it was a real struggle. For that reason I do not agree with people who say that the entire intelligentsia, especially the creative intelligentsia, did not pass an examination in political maturity in the crisis period. From the political and ideological viewpoint the Polish intelligentsia is not a uniform milieu. A certain proportion vacillated and closed ranks with the Solidarity leadership. But there were also those who fought for ideological firmness. For this reason the thesis alleging the guilt of the entire intelligentsia, as indeed the thesis alleging the guilt of the entire party, advanced in 1980, on the one hand insulted the aktiv of the party intelligentsia and on the other tied its hands. This prevented it from fighting on the front which the enemy had opened.

"I and my comrades have nothing to be ashamed of in our past, especially since some of us paid for this struggle with our health. In those difficult 16 months they tried to silence us both in the party and in our creative unions. Those of us who advocated the unity and ideological firmness of the party in that period were discredited in every possible way, and not just by Solidarity extremists. There were also people in the party who preached pluralism in culture and a multiplicity of world outlooks. Many of them turned their back on the party after the introduction of martial law in the country and began to leave its ranks."

Jozef Lenart cites examples of the acute ideological struggle within the creative unions during the crisis. When the delegates to the Ninth PZPR Congress were elected there was active agitation in the lobbies to prevent the nomination of proven Communists.

From conversations with other representatives of the creative intelligentsia it became known that the acute struggle was not confined to literature. Solidarity supporters tried to consolidate their positions in all the creative unions. In word they advocated expanding democracy, but in deed they displayed extreme intolerance. When a new leadership was elected in the Union of Cinematographers, in which in effect supporters of the extremist wing of Solidarity had the upper hand, the first thing they did was to disband the creative collectives where a party tendency could be felt. This group forced on the Minister of Culture an agreement on cooperation in accordance with which the state was to allocate equipment and money and the cinematographers -- Solidarity members -- could make any films without approval of the script.

"They say full freedom," Jozef Lenart says bitterly, "which could mean making antisocialist films at the expense of a socialist state."

The Solidarity extremists tried to seize the theater, too. Jerzy Sokolowski, deputy editor in chief of the magazine TEATR, whom I and Konstantin Shcherbakov, the representative of the All-Union Agency for Authors' Rights in Poland, met at Warsaw's Wspolczesny theater, told us:

"The theatrical community en masse approves the process of stabilization following the introduction of martial law. A feeling of relief, of freedom from pressure from the extremist forces of Solidarity, which suppressed creative freedom and even democracy among the creative theater intelligentsia, has appeared at last."

Jerzy Sokolowski says the same thing I have heard from Jozef Lenart and other writers:

"The Solidarity extremists caused harm to the theater and indeed to other spheres of art. They spoke in the guise of democracy yet suppressed people of different views. Laymen often dictated their will to creative people. In many theaters creatively weak people, whose acting or producing careers had never taken off, found a haven in the Solidarity leadership. And they now wanted to establish themselves and get their revenge."

Polish comrades remember how the artistic director of the Teatr Stary in Krakow, Jan Pawel Gawlik, was forced to resign last winter under pressure from Solidarity. The Krakow Slowaki theater was successfully directed for several years by Jerzy Krasowski and Krystyna Skuszanka. Last year they, too, were forced to resign by Solidarity figures.

There were attempts to stage both overtly antisocialist and anti-Soviet plays. And these plays had their public. But they also aroused wide protest, as a result of which an openly anti-Soviet play put on in Warsaw was closed.

As a counterbalance to these tendencies a festival of Russian and Soviet drama was organized in November 1981 in Katowice. Both Jerzy Sokolowski, one of the festival's organizers, and Maciej Englert, artistic director of the Wspolczesny theater, noted that despite the tense atmosphere the festival in Katowice was a success. The spectators received the Russian and Soviet plays with great interest and enthusiasm.

But the extremist forces in Solidarity fueled the antisocialist atmosphere daily in an attempt to consolidate their positions among the creative intelligentsia.

"To this end," Jozef Lenart told us, "a Congress of Culture, was organized for 11-13 December 1981. Its organizers, of course, did not contemplate what was intended behind the screen of its activity. Many speeches at the congress attested to the obviously anticommunist nature of this assemblage. An invitation to the congress did not reach the writer Janusz Przy Manowski, who lives in Warsaw, but one reached Jan Kot, who lives in the United States.

Speaking at the congress, Jan Kot said that socialism has given nothing to Polish culture and that the entire postwar development of the country is a "cultural desert."

Jozef Lenart gestures at the shelves around his office, covered with books by modern Polish writers, and says ironically: "You appear to be sitting in a 'cultural desert'...."

At the congress Jan Kot put forward another thesis: "Polish culture is unified and indivisible." According to him, the 15,000 Polish "intellectuals" who live in the West are also an "inseparable part" of Polish culture.

"And so it turned out," Jozef Lenart says with sarcasm, "Slawomir Mrozek lives in Paris but his plays are running at 17 theaters in Poland. And this Mrozek said after 13 December that Poland has been under occupation since 1939. According to Mrozek, Polish culture is not born where the 'occupation' is but where the 15,000 great Polish minds live. Now, these overseas "intellectuals" even have their own Nobel prizewinners -- for example Czeslaw Milosz. This prizewinner delivered an anticommunist speech on Reagan's television show, yet up till recently this books have been printed in Poland.

"The Solidarity extremists fighting for democracy and pluralism," Jozef Lenart continues, "had scarcely begun to get the feel of power when they began to draw gallows on Communists' houses. A noose also was drawn on my door. This is why we must draw lessons from the past and fundamentally assess the entire development and activity of every worker on the ideological front, for many of those who brought matters to the point of confrontation have not abandoned the struggle.

"Among the intelligentsia there were and are various sentiments. After the introduction of martial law we fought against the myth that all major cultural and artistic figures were allegedly in opposition to the authorities. And I, with the writer Wojciech Zukrowski and others, spoke on television in support of martial law. Following our appearances both Zukrowski and myself began to receive threatening letters.

"The opposition is continuing the struggle by various methods. The famous actor Janusz Klosinski, a PZPR member, delivered a statement on television in support of martial law. He tried to sober up the theater milieu, on which the counterrevolution had inflicted perceptible losses. And on his very first appearance in the theater, just as Klosinski came onto the stage he was met with applause -- deliberately long applause, so he could not begin speaking. Do you know who the experienced provocateurs incited to do this unpardonable thing? -- the students of the higher theater school. Here you can see the spirit of the former intolerance with which the activity of the antisocialist forces is imbued," Jozef Lenart says.

In the figurative expression of an expert on Polish culture and political life, 13 December 1981 can be compared with the denouncement of Gogol's "Inspector General." The introduction of martial law caused confusion and shock among the counterrevolution. Those who had been active were interned. But not everybody, by any means. The deeper echelons of opposition went underground. And they have not surrendered. They continue to sow anticommunist rumors and incite young people to antigovernment demonstrations. Imperialist propaganda is actively helping them in this. The sphere of ideology remains an arena of acute, intransigent struggle. And here the party's support is those Communists who have undergone a harsh schooling and whose conviction is their most powerful weapon.

At the end of January there was a report and election meeting of Warsaw writers who are members of the PZPR. A new bureau was elected with Jozef Lenart as secretary.

The writers with whom I talked explained the results of the election thus:

"It is a difficult time. The Warsaw writers' party organization decided that it can rely only on those who in the years of trial have remained true to themselves and their principles, who in spite of pressure and psychological terror have shown themselves to be convinced communists defending the principles of party-mindedness in literature."

'COOPERATION' CHIEF TOPIC FOR JARUZELSKI, HUSAK

PM151521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Apr 82 p 5

[Igor Biryukov "Commentator's Column": "Fraternal Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague -- The official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia of a Polish party and state delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, as well as the recent top-level Polish visits to the USSR and the GDR, took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere. The talks in Prague Castle, at which the Czechoslovak delegation was headed by G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, were distinguished by their constructive nature and profound mutual understanding.

Cooperation was the chief topic at the meeting. The comprehensive strengthening of ties in the spheres of politics, the economy, ideology, science, culture and the defense of socialism's gains accords with the vital interests of each fraternal country. It now has special weight for People's Poland, which is surmounting the crisis and the consequences of the economic boycott announced by the U.S. administration and its allies. The Prague meeting reaffirmed most clearly that the imperialists' hopes of turning Poland from the socialist path are not to be realized! The determination recorded in the Czechoslovak-Polish joint communique to continue developing bilateral as well as multilateral ties and actively to promote the strengthening of unity and cohesion together with the USSR and other fraternal states demonstrates the indomitable strength of the socialist community.

After examining the attained level of and prospects for cooperation, the leaders of the CSSR and Poland determined specific paths of joint progress. In the political sphere, for example, it is planned to broaden interparty contacts, the exchange of experience and ties between sister cities. In the economic sphere, to which great attention was devoted at the talks, both countries will utilize all opportunities for the division of labor within the CEMA framework, production collaboration and specialization and the advantages of socialist economic integration.

After discussing the international situation, which has been considerably exacerbated through the fault of the U.S. administration, the participants in the Czechoslovak-Polish meeting voiced full support for the 26th CPSU Congress' peace program for the eighties and the new peace-loving initiatives advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Czechoslovakia and Poland will continue the coordination of their foreign policy in the interests of the cause of socialism, peace and progress.

The Czechoslovak-Polish summit meeting was an important event in the life of the socialist community and a significant contribution to strengthening the friendship and cooperation of the fraternal countries and peoples.

GREETINGS SENT TO HUNGARIANS ON ANNIVERSARY

Soviet Message

PM151513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee

To Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council

To Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers

Dear comrades:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people we send you, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Presidential Council and Council of Ministers and all working people of fraternal Hungary sincere congratulations and friendly wishes on the occasion of the national holiday, the 37th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke.

Fulfilling its liberating mission, the Soviet Army completed the expulsion of the Hitlerite invaders from Hungarian soil 4 April 1945. Having become masters of their fate, Hungary's working class, peasantry and intelligentsia under Communist Party leadership have in a historically short period built an advanced socialist state, set up a modern industry and highly productive agriculture and achieved considerable successes in scientific and cultural development and in raising national prosperity.

The years which have passed have been marked by a constant deepening of fruitful mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Hungary in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life. Soviet-Hungarian friendship born under the banner of the Great October Revolution united our countries' peoples in an indissoluble alliance based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Truly fraternal relations, a unity of views and close cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP are its life-giving force.

Hungary, as a firm link in the socialist community, makes a considerable contribution to strengthening the fraternal countries' cohesion and to further improving the activity of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. Hungary consistently pursues a peace-loving foreign policy, resolutely defends the socialist states' coordinated line in the world arena and unfailingly advocates the improvement of the international situation and the consolidation of European and world peace. Herein lies the source of the broad and merited world recognition of Hungary's prestige.

On Hungary's national holiday we wish you, dear friends, and all working people of the republic new successes in implementing the great and crucial tasks in building a developed socialist society as set by the 12th MSZMP Congress, and in the noble struggle for the triumph of communism's ideals and for peace and the peoples' security.

May the indestructible alliance of the fraternal peoples of the Soviet Union and Hungary live forever!

Hungarian Reply

PM151427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades: On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Presidential Council and Council of Ministers and all our working people we express to you sincere gratitude for the cordial greetings and comradely good wishes on the 37th anniversary of our motherland's liberation -- our national holiday.

Some 37 years ago, on 4 April 1945, the victorious Red Army liberated Hungary from the fascist yoke after heroic fighting and at the cost of tremendous sacrifices. Thereby the foundation was laid for a new chapter in the Hungarian people's history. An opportunity opened up before them to take the resolution of their fate into their own hands and to take the path of social progress and of building socialism under the leadership of the working class party.

In a historically short period our people have laid and consolidated the basis of socialism and now, implementing the 12th MSZMP Congress decisions, are working to build a developed socialist society. The fraternal friendship and multifaceted fruitful cooperation between our party and country and the CPSU, the world's first socialist state and the Soviet people, the builders of communism, are the irreplaceable source of our people's strength in their creative activity and a very important guarantee of their successes.

Relations between the MSZMP and the CPSU and the Hungarian and Soviet peoples, which are of historic significance, are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and a community of ideas, aims and fundamental interests. Our unity and fraternal friendship are firm and indestructible. We are convinced that the close alliance and cooperation between our countries and peoples will continue to deepen and strengthen.

Together with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries, Hungary takes an active part in the activity of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA and advocates the consolidation of the unity of the international communist and workers movement and all progressive social forces, the implementation of the socialist community's foreign policy goals, the triumph of the cause of peace and progress and the preservation of the achievements of detente.

The Hungarian peoples sincerely rejoice at the Soviet people's outstanding successes achieved in building a communist society under the leadership of Lenin's party. They actively support the Soviet Union's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy which, even in the present complex international atmosphere, is aimed at consolidating international peace and security, curbing the arms race, the peaceful settlement of conflicts by means of talks, and the promotion of social progress.

Expressing gratitude for the good wishes on the occasion of our national holiday, we send a fraternal greeting to you and, through you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and all the fraternal Soviet people. We wish you further outstanding successes in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, in building communism and in the tireless struggle for mankind's general progress and for peace throughout the world.

[Signed] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee
Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council
Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers

SFRY PAPERS HAIL RESULTS OF GROMYKO VISIT

PM167937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Apr (TASS) -- The Yugoslav press is commenting extensively on the results of the official friendly visit paid to the SFRY by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister.

The Soviet-Yugoslav talks in Belgrade were essential, POLITIKA writes. The visit's enormous significance lies in the fact that it was evidence that summit-level contacts will be more frequent.

The Belgrade talks, the newspaper notes, concentrated on examining international issues. The greatest significance was attached to the need to continue detente and initiate a disarmament process. The two sides agreed with the assessment that it is exceptionally important now to avoid the danger of the outbreak of a new world war.

The Soviet minister's visit, although brief, was full, and the talks were of an extremely frank nature, BORBA stresses. Despite the speculation of all those who would like a cooling in relations between Moscow and Belgrade, the newspaper notes, the visit showed that there are opportunities for good relations between the two countries and the further development of cooperation on the basis of the principles adopted by the USSR and Yugoslavia.

A.A. Gromyko's visit to the SFRY, the newspaper VJESNIK writes, marks a new step, a new level in the development of stable Soviet-Yugoslav relations. Great significance attaches to the accord reached during the visit on holding more frequent meetings between the leaders of the two countries and parties.

U.S.-FRG MILITARY AGREEMENT SIGNED IN BONN

LD152156 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 15 Apr 82

[By TASS correspondent Vitaliy Vinogradov]

[Text] Bonn, 15 Apr, TASS -- The government agreement with the United States that was signed in the FRG capital today is added proof of the support given by Bonn to U.S. plans for the event of waging war in Europe. According to this agreement Washington, "in the event of a crisis situation", has the right to more than double the contingent of its ground and air forces on West German territory.

This means the realisation in practice of the plan formalised in which are the conditions of the speediest sending to the FRG of six new American armoured and motorised divisions and paratroop units. Additional arms and equipment intended for these troops will be stored at bases in the FRG. According to press reports the United States already now has at its bases in the FRG heavy arms and other military equipment in amounts sufficient to arm at least two new divisions.

The agreement, that was drawn up in Washington, provides for a still greater involvement of the FRG in military preparations. According to the terms of the agreement, on orders from across the ocean some 93,000 reservists of the West German Bundeswehr will be called up. They are to provide military cover for the places of concentration of American arms, ensure transportation, including the transportation of ammunition, service American air units at NATO airfields and also the actions of American ground forces.

According to official figures, 50 million marks will be allocated from the FRG state budget already next year for the fulfillment of this new dangerous programme. As to the total West German spending to assist the fulfillment of the American administration's militaristic plans, they will amount to 550 million marks.

The U.S. military compelled the West German side to give the form of an agreement to their new militaristic programme and in doing so used the "favourable situation" the aggravation of international tension that took place through the fault of the more aggressive NATO circles.

It follows from press reports that in the past Bonn had put off the signing of the agreement under various pretexts fearing an explosion of indignation by the peaceloving public.

U.S. HOLDS 'SECRET' LISBON TALKS ON AZORES BASE

LD152036 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Lisbon, 15 Apr, TASS -- Portuguese-American talks on extending the lease of the Portuguese Air Force base Lajes by the United States on the Terceira island (Azores) have begun here in utmost secrecy.

More than 30 years ago the Americans gained a foothold there, and this base is now viewed as one of the most important U.S. military strongholds. The role of the base for the Pentagon has grown particularly in connection with the plans to use it as a point of transit for the Rapid Deployment Force. Washington has long begun exerting diplomatic and financial pressure on Lisbon in an attempt to secure the guarantee that the treaty on leasing the base, due to expire in a year, will be prolonged.

NATO INTERESTED IN STRATEGIC CANARY ISLANDS

LD141800 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 13 Apr 82

[Excerpt] At NATO headquarters no secret is made of the fact that when Spain joins the bloc it will have the job of strengthening its southern flank.

Atlantic strategists believe that this will lead to the creation of optimum conditions for the so-called U.S. Rapid Deployment Force to operate in the Mediterranean and other regions. The Pentagon accords great importance in these NATO plans to the Canary Islands. Our observer Mikhail Kremnev writes:

NATO's growing interest in the Canary Islands is due to their important strategic location. Not for nothing did the commander of the NATO forces in the Atlantic, Admiral Train, say that the Canary Islands offer a magnificent site for the alliance's support bases. What is specifically envisaged is the siting there of military bases and monitoring posts for NATO air forces. There is already operations in the Canary Islands, behind the facade of the Columbia University, a station whose job is to track submarines. In Gran Canaria there is a space tracking station and a NATO spy satellite launching pad.

It has been officially said in Madrid that the problem of foreign military presence in the Canary Islands should not be raised on the eve of the country's admission to NATO. But the question does arise: How can anyone be sure that an Atlanticized Spain will not be asked to agree to the installation of military bases in the Canary Islands? Admiral Train himself has said, for instance, that Spanish membership in NATO will presuppose the creation on its territory of military bases under the NATO flag to complement the U.S. bases.

The designs of the Atlanticist leaders to locate bases in the Canary Islands are being followed with apprehension in the independent African states. They see in this a demonstration of imperialist aspirations towards Africa. The Spanish magazine LA CALLE wrote that African leaders have warned Madrid that they would regard the incorporation of the Canary Islands archipelago into the NATO system as a hostile and threatening step directed at destabilizing the situation in the region. The same was suggested by OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo in a statement he made in Madrid.

ANTINUCLEAR PROTESTS LAUNCHED IN EUROPE

LD151724 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 15 Apr 82

[By TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Apr, TASS -- Crossed drawings of the neutron bomb with subscriptions "no to neutron death", "for a nuclear-free Europe" -- such slogans and banners are held up during mass spring marches for peace and disarmament, launched in West European countries by all those who seek to save Europe from the fire of war. Their concern is quite justified. Washington's leaders are trying to make Western Europe a theatre of nuclear war with the use of a particularly brutal variety of nuclear weapons -- the neutron bomb. U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger has again confirmed cynically in an interview with the West German newspaper DIE WELT AM SONTAG this week that the neutron weapons now being created in the United States are designed primarily for use in Europe. If Europe does become a battlefield, he said, it is necessary for the weapon to be in the battlefield.

One can see that American strategists across the Atlantic view the densely populated European countries as only a battlefield where a war can be waged with neutron weapons applied. This outspoken disregard of the destiny of a whole continent and hundreds of millions of Europeans, displayed by Washington, cannot fail to give rise to feelings of indignation and protest. It is clear to everybody that the mere appearance of neutron weapons in the military arsenals inevitably leads to a higher risk of nuclear warfare. The neutron weapons are exclusively intended, as is well known, to kill people. The effects of their application remain for a long time and will be fatal for many generations to come.

Having fully experienced the horrors of war, the peoples of Europe cannot allow a new fire to break out on their soil.

This is why practically every sober-minded European considers it his duty today to take part in the movement for curbing the nuclear arms race and in favour of West-East dialogue.

A mass movement for freezing nuclear potential is gaining scope in the United States as well. Many Americans are aware that the concept of the "invulnerability" of the United States has long ceased to exist and that no new nuclear build-up can strengthen their security or make peace durable. Even former Defence Secretary Melvin Laird admitted in the Washington POST that in the final analysis the threat of nuclear war could be prevented only through serious talks with the Soviet Union on reducing all kinds of nuclear weapons to nothing.

The Soviet Union is known to have repeatedly suggested mutual renunciation of the manufacture of neutron weapons and their prohibition. There is a draft international convention to this effect, worked out by socialist countries. There is no doubt that such a decision would meet in the best way the interests of all states and peoples, the interests of stronger peace and security.

U.S. SANCTIONS, EUROPEAN REACTION ASSESSED

PM151257 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent V. Soldatov New York dispatch: "The Cudgel of Sanctions"]

[Text] Recently much attention in U.S. foreign policy has been devoted to a problem which would seem to have nothing to do with the United States. This problem concerns future supplies of Soviet natural gas to a number of countries in Western Europe and these countries' participation in constructing the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. The President and his Cabinet secretaries and members of Congress are talking about the gas pipeline, or more exactly about how to prevent or at least delay its construction. The newspapers are devoting their editorials to this project.

It can be shown that this nervous activity on the part of the administration has been provoked purely by on the one hand, the usual desire to inflict economic damage on the Soviet Union and on the other to score points in the competitive struggle with its allies by forcing them to import coal instead of Soviet natural gas. The attempt to "cause annoyance" to the Soviet Union is not being denied, but is even being stressed. High-ranking representatives of the administration are telling their NATO partners that they must abandon participation in the "Yamal project," since an increase in supplies of Soviet natural gas to Western Europe will allegedly increase a number of states' dependence on the Soviet Union to a dangerous level. The agreements which have already been concluded must also allegedly be liquidated because the revenue from the sale of gas will strengthen the Soviet Union's economic potential.

It is also perfectly obvious that the administration wants to give maximum help to U.S. corporations. In mid-February, at a meeting between representatives of the government and the coal companies, the businessmen said that the "construction of the Soviet gas pipeline threatens the growth of U.S. coal exports to Western Europe and causes serious damage to the U.S. coal mining industry, railroads and ports." The administration spokesmen assured the businessmen that they will do everything to ensure extensive exports of American coal to Western Europe.

A reluctance to heed any interests apart from their own is a typical feature of American political life. In the case of the gas pipeline and the noisy campaign around it, the matter is not however restricted to merely "national egoism." The "Yamal project," like the events in Poland, has become a pretext which the administration has decided to use in order to begin a wide-scale offensive against the socialist community.

Among the U.S. ruling elite, however, there is no common opinion as to how and by what means this line should be implemented. Two main groups are proposing their own solutions and fighting to influence U.S. foreign policy. The members of one of these groups call themselves "Atlanticists." They believe that the United States should strengthen NATO and pursue a policy agreed on with the allies. This is especially necessary, they say, when it is a matter of actions aimed against socialist countries. According to the "Atlanticists," the events in Poland give NATO the opportunity to exert pressure both on Poland and on the Soviet Union. The viewpoint of this group was voiced recently by the New York TIMES. "The West," the newspaper wrote, "can offer Moscow a very clear choice: generous new credits for Poland in exchange for just deals for Solidarity, new credits and expansion of trade with the Soviet Union in exchange for a more relaxed atmosphere throughout Eastern Europe..."

This is a cover for attempts to open the flood-gates for interference in the internal affairs of Poland and the other socialist countries. American politicians are now openly admitting that Western credits for Poland had another aim apart from an economic one -- to create an atmosphere in the country in which it would be possible to carry out "structural changes" in the country's socioeconomic system.

The group whose members are known as "nationalists" wants to go much further since they speak of the need for the United States to go "its own way" without paying special attention to the allies, including NATO. This group is also called the "California mafia" because of its close ties with California political and business circles. It is led by Defense Secretary C. Weinberger. The members of the "California mafia," BUSINESS WEEK magazine writes, "have always been against detente with the Soviet Union...and now they are inspired by ideas which were typical of the cold war period of the fifties."

The "nationalists" basic foreign policy aims, which were formulated recently by C. Weinberger in his annual report to Congress, are a program for "rearming America" which will cost the Americans \$1.6 trillion over the course of the next 5 years and the introduction of very strict restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. According to estimates by Weinberger and his supporters, a huge increase in military spending in combination with sanctions will enable the United States to achieve military supremacy over the Soviet Union.

As you can see, there is not really such a big difference between the "Atlanticists" and the "nationalists." It is more a question of differences of opinion on tactics.

Last December the United States introduced restrictions on Soviet-American trade. "Selective bans have been in effect for a long time. Now the defense secretary is insisting that Washington's allies, primarily NATO members, take part in sanctions. He is demanding that they abandon the "gas for pipes" project, substantially reduce purchases of Soviet goods and refuse the grant the Soviet Union commercial credits. Agreement by the allies to these demands, which infringe their national sovereignty and cause them serious economic damage, is to be the proof of Western Europe's "loyalty" to the United States. At the same time sanctions are also being prepared against the allies themselves. A special working party has been set up in the White House to study the possibilities of introducing trade restrictions and other sanctions against those West European companies which have started to supply equipment for the gas pipeline, which is being produced partially under licence from American companies.

What is good for the United States is not necessarily good for Western Europe. Supplies of Soviet natural gas, political and business circles in Western Europe believe, will strengthen the energy bases of a number of countries by diversifying their sources of fuel supplies. The "gas for pipes" project is also advantageous because it provides the West Europeans with orders worth millions and will make it possible to provide work for hundreds of thousands of people.

Something else is also understood in Western Europe. The Soviet Union is a mighty industrial power and to try to dictate conditions to it is a pointless exercise.

There was a broad response here to that part of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress which discussed the U.S. attempts to pursue a policy of blockades and "sanctions" against our country with a powerful economy and rich resources." L.I. Brezhnev said: "And the socialist community as a whole is even bigger. So let nobody be in any doubt that we will survive somehow. But among the countries, which Washington calls its allies, many depend far more on foreign trade for their entire development. So it is not known whose interests the policy of cowboy attacks on international trade and normal economic relations are hitting most."

All the major corporations and banks in the West know well what the Soviet Union produces, what it sells and what it buys. In the international division of labor, to which the future belongs, the Soviet Union's economic and scientific potential and its natural resources will play an ever increasing role. For this reason West European politicians have every reason for saying that the policy of sanctions being pursued by Washington "is dangerous and senseless and is seriously undermining the chances of cooperation between the United States and Europe."

This policy is not just harming Western Europe. The president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, R. Leshner, recently sent President R. Reagan a letter which said that the introduction of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union will not result in anything good. This stance, the letter says, only makes our indifferent international reputation worse." They look on us as partners on whom they cannot rely."

U.S. businessmen do not want to lose the Soviet market. In 1978 some of them held talks with Soviet trade organizations on supplies of equipment for 28 major construction projects. It was a question of deals worth approximately \$10 billion, of work for 200,000 Americans. Washington's "linkage" policy resulted in firms from other states receiving long-term orders. At the same time the volume of trade between the Soviet Union and the countries of Western Europe has increased considerably.

Washington's current approach to the problem of economic relations between countries with different social systems reflects the general trend of the U.S. foreign policy course -- an overtly hegemonist course which is thus inspiring growing alarm even among the United States' closest partners.

MITTERRAND GREETES BREZHNEV WHILE FLYING OVER USSR

LD141630 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Apr, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev received the following cable from French President Francois Mitterrand from board the plane on his way to Japan:

Flying over the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I send you, Mr President, from myself and on behalf of France warm wishes to you personally and also wishes of happiness and well-being to the Soviet people.

U.S. ECONOMIC, POLITICAL PRESSURE ON FRANCE

PM151511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 82 p 5

[TASS report: "U.S. Press on France"]

[Text] Paris, 9 Apr -- Following a short period of stabilization on the international foreign exchanges, the rate of the French franc against the dollar has once again fallen sharply. As the Paris press stresses, this is the result of the U.S. policy of artificially inflating bank rates, which is leading to a continual outflow of capital over the ocean and also to a new wave of speculation around France's currency.

Numerous facts testify that, although the currencies of all West European countries are suffering from Washington egoistical actions, the thrust of the attack is now aimed against the franc. The formation in France of a leftwing government with communist participation was received at the White House with ill-concealed irritation. The U.S. administration's dissatisfaction has been aroused by a number of the socioeconomic measures they have announced.

As well as exploiting the interest rate machinery the United States is encouraging the export of capital from France via dummy firms -- capital which could have been invested in the country's economy -- thus leading to the closing down of firms and an increase in unemployment. According to certain data, the United States has recently been failing to deliver raw materials and other materials to a number of leading sectors of French industry. This policy, it is alleged, is part of a plan devised by U.S. industrial monopolies with the aim of getting the French Government to abandon its nationalization program. Attempts are being made to influence France on an official level too. As has become known, at the end of March the United States proposed that the French authorities abandon measures aimed at limiting the rights of the owners of large enterprises and insisted on France ending its support for Nicaragua.

The speculation around the franc can be explained to a large extent by the fact that France has decided to follow its own course and not the one being foisted on Western Europe by Washington and the multinational corporations, the newspaper L'HUMANITE writes. The rightwing forces want to put an end to the process of transformations begun in the country.

BREZHNEV, FINNISH PRESIDENT EXCHANGE MESSAGES

Brezhnev Greetings

PM150737 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland.

On the 34th anniversary of the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty between the USSR and Finland I send you, Mr President, and, through you, the friendly people of Finland cordial congratulations on behalf of the Soviet people and from myself.

During the fruitful talks which took place during your recent visit to the Soviet Union we had an opportunity to note with satisfaction once again that the 1948 treaty, expressing the profound, long-term interests of the Soviet and Finnish peoples, ensures the dynamic development and enrichment of the whole range of relations between the USSR and Finland and reliably serves the cause of peace.

Over the years that the treaty has been in effect the mutual respect, trust and sincere friendship between our countries and peoples have been immeasurably strengthened, and positive experience of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland in the international arena in favor of peace has been accumulated. Soviet-Finnish relations have become a graphic example of the embodiment of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and of the practical realization of the provisions of the CSCE Final Act.

I am sure that the Soviet Union and Finland will continue unswervingly to follow the path of the development of friendship and all-around cooperation for the good of the two countries' peoples and of the strengthening of peace and international security.

Accept, Mr President, my wishes for success to you personally and for prosperity to the people of Finland.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev.

Koivisto Message

PM150739 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I am pleased to congratulate you, Mr Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and, through you, the peoples of the Soviet Union on a common portentous date for Finland and the Soviet Union -- the 34th anniversary of the signing of the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty between our countries.

As we had the opportunity to note once again during my recent visit to the Soviet Union, which was successful in all respects, the 1948 treaty has preserved intact its significance as the chief document of our countries' friendly, confidential relations. The system of multifaceted ties between the two countries, which was created on its basis, represents in the very best form prejudice-free mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems, whose advantages assume special significance under the present international conditions. Protecting Finnish-Soviet relations from the influence of the fluctuations of international politics, the 1948 treaty is an immutable important factor in strengthening peaceful, stable conditions in northern Europe and thus also in the wider European context.

I wish to emphasize once again for Finland's part that we will continue to act purposefully to maintain and deepen friendship and trust between our peoples and for the all-round development of our countries' practical cooperation on the basis of the 1948 treaty.

I take this opportunity to convey to you, Mr Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to the peoples of the Soviet Union very best wishes for success in peaceful creative labor.

[Signed] Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland.

PRAVDA CITES TURKISH PAPER ON U.S. 'INSINCERITY'

PM011021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Mar 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filipov report: "In Accordance With Turkey's Interests"]

[Text] Ankara, 25 Mar -- The course adopted by our government of developing trade and economic cooperation with countries of the Near and Middle East, the local newspaper (MILLI CAZETE) says, is in accordance with Turkey's interests and with the cause of strengthening general peace in this region of the globe. The United States and the West are concerned by the fact that Turkey is displaying heightened interest in such cooperation and is also supporting the Arab peoples' struggle for independence, in particular the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and the PLO, the voice of their national interests.

Washington and its allies are insincere. In developing relations with Turkey they are chiefly pursuing their own political and economic advantage. So there is no need to attach serious significance to talk about friendship and selflessness from the West and the United States. We are well aware of the value of such talk, the newspaper writes.

REALITIES IN MIDEAST DICTATE SEARCH FOR PEACE

PM160919 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Political observer K. Geyvandov's International Review: "The Near East -- A Course of Reckless Adventures"]

[Text] The Near East continues to flow with blood and it reeks of gunpowder. The Israeli occupation authorities have launched a new wave of terror and repression against the Arab population of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. The towns of Ramallah, Al-Birah and Nabulus and the adjacent regions are essentially in a state of siege. By Israeli government decree, the municipal councils of many towns have been dissolved and power has been transferred to Tel Aviv's military representatives. The joint demonstrations and protest strikes by the inhabitants of these occupied territories are being suppressed by force of arms. Not just regular subunits of the Israeli Army and security forces, but also inhabitants of the Israeli paramilitary settlements created here are taking part in punitive raids.

Political observers believe the Tel Aviv rulers' present actions to be the prelude to a new and broader act of international banditry. After east Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, the Begin government is preparing to annex the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. After thus carrying out the Israeli expansionists' age-old dream, Tel Aviv is counting on perpetuating the occupation of the extensive Arab territories seized during wars.

At the same time another Israeli armed crime is being prepared. The thunder clouds are gathering over Lebanon. According to reports emanating from there, an extremely tense situation persists in southern Lebanon where the Israeli military and their separatist accomplices are continuing to prepare for new large-scale aggression. According to certain data, up to four Israeli army divisions have been concentrated here and on Israel's northern borders. In the opinion of U.S. officials, they are about to be given the order to begin intervention. The U.S. President's special envoy, Habib, who recently made another tour of the region, pointed out in talks with Arabs the "possibility of such a development of events." He "warned" them not to... "provoke" Tel Aviv.

But the U.S. mass media, which know from experience that Israel needs no "provocation," are already speaking of the concrete development and goals of the planned aggression. Thus the Washington POST's J. Kraft, citing his talks in Israel as well as with U.S. and Arab officials, writes that the Israeli strike being prepared against Lebanon envisages a "deep penetration into the territory with the aim of breaking up the PLO units on the border and striking against Syrian forces in central Lebanon." The authors of this plan, he stressed, "are calculating that its implementation will compel the PLO and the Syrian forces to pull out of Lebanon and that the Syrian regime will be overthrown." Thus the world is perhaps on the threshold of a new and destructive Near East war.

Reports on the Israeli military's latest atrocities in the occupied Arab territories and Tel Aviv's new acts of aggression against neighboring states invariably provokes the question: Why are Israel's rulers stubbornly proceeding along their chosen criminal path despite the world public's universal protests and the many UN decisions? Instead of seeking opportunities for a just settlement of the Near East crisis they are increasingly worsening it. Instead of seeking ways to establish peace and security in the region they are methodically inflaming an already explosive situation.

One of the main causes for such conduct by the Begin government lies in the fact that the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion corresponds to U.S. plans and interests in the region. Washington is encouraging it in every way. It has even concluded a "strategic cooperation" agreement with Israel with this aim in mind. If you tell some people in the U.S. administration that these U.S. strategic plans do not include a settlement of the Near East crisis, they will feign wounded innocence and begin to categorically object and to quote Camp David.

But as everyday practice, including the present events in the occupied Arab territories and in southern Lebanon, shows, the fact is that the Camp David deal between the United States, Israel and Egypt has nothing to do with the problem of a Near East settlement.

Instead it was a screen behind which the U.S. administration obtained an opportunity to set about the accelerated implementation of its strategic plans for military adventures. Endeavors are being made to impart a "universal character" to this U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian deal to clear a path for these plans on the scale of the entire Near East. To achieve this aim, in turn, attempts are being made to eliminate all the obstacles on this path -- the PLO, Syria and other progressive forces and movements in the region -- and to break the resistance of the occupied territories' population, in other words, "to work" at what Tel Aviv has now been charged with doing on the West Bank of the Jordan and in Lebanon.

As for the U.S. strategic plans in the Near East, these are a component of the present U.S. administration's global military strategy. This, by the way, was "validated" by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and Navy Secretary Lehman during a recent discussion of the Reagan administration's proposed 5-year arms race program which includes nuclear arms. In the words of foreign policy expert (J. Rekord), writing in the Washington POST, they want to replace the previous U.S. military doctrine with the strategy of one "vast war" to be waged on several separate fronts great distances apart and over an extensive area of the Eurasian land mass, including both Europe and the Persian Gulf, northwest [as published] Asia and the open sea.

You would agree that you could not call this strategy anything other than an adventure of the Pentagon maniacs. But such is the logic of those who have decided to replace foreign policy with an unrestrained arms race. And the course now being pursued by Washington in the Near East is a constituent element of it. It is clear that the "strategic ally" Israel, armed to the teeth and systematically urged toward military provocation, is one of the main elements. The next element is the Pentagon's efforts -- now being stepped up -- to draw other countries of the region into the arms race while simultaneously building up the U.S. military presence in the Near and Middle East. Thus, under the guise of the need to ensure the West's continuous access to the Persian Gulf zone's oil resources, the United States is setting up there a single integrated command, control and communications (C-3) system equipped with the very latest electronic hardware and military equipment. Plans have already been drawn up for adding electronic surveillance to it which will result in the emergence of a command, control, communications and intelligence system. A unified whole is formed with it by the vast U.S. armada constantly cruising in adjacent waters and the expanded or newly created military bases on the territory of Oman and other countries of the region.

All the costly military preparations are being conducted there under the guise of ensuring the "defense needs" of the Persian Gulf countries which frequently finance them, too. For example, the cost of the American military equipment already bought or ordered by Saudi Arabia is \$35 billion. The total military spending of the six countries of the recently formed Gulf Cooperation Council amounted to \$31 billion last year alone, and although representatives of this council publicly stress whenever it suits them that it is a purely "regional and defensive organization," Western political observers invariably note that its military plans resemble the U.S. plans like twin brothers.

Even the Pentagon, which asserts that "U.S. strategy in relation to the Persian Gulf is oriented toward the 'Rapid Deployment Forces' plus access to local bases and cooperative allies," does not try to hide their firm interdependence. As for the notorious U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces, they have already begun to be "permanently stationed" in Oman and particularly in the Sinai Peninsula. The latter is worth discussing in a little more detail. The major contingent of these forces from the U.S. 82d Airborne Division arrived in the Sinai under the guise of the so-called "multinational forces" cobbled together by the Americans on the basis of the "peace treaty" between Israel and Egypt allegedly to observe the fulfillment of its conditions.

It was no secret to anyone from the very outset that these "multinational forces", like the whole Camp David deal, were just a U.S. ruse for building up its military presence in the region. Now even the Pentagon does not consider it necessary to hide this. Generals are bluntly stating that "any U.S. subunits serving within the 'multinational forces' may be used in the event of an emergency to conduct operations outside Sinai." Thus Pentagon strategists are creating support bases for new military adventures in the Near East in the pursuit of which they are now actively including NATO, too. It is well known that a number of this bloc's European members are participating in the so-called Sinai "multinational forces."

The abrupt stepping up of efforts to undermine the region's progressive regimes which, together with the national liberation movements, form a single front of anti-imperialist struggle, is an element of the present U.S. strategic course in the Near East region. The undeclared war which the U.S. administration has been waging for a number of years against Libya is characteristic in this respect. Among the White House's latest anti-Libyan actions one may note the recently authorized ban on the import of Libyan oil and the export of American technology to that country, as well as the order to U.S. citizens to return to the United States and to American oil companies to wind up their activity in Libya. This was followed by the ominously provocative announcement that the U.S. 6th Fleet is to return to the Gulf of Sidra to hold military maneuvers. This is the region where, in August last year, the Americans shot down two Libyan aircraft.

The policy of reckless adventures being pursued in the Near East by the U.S. ruling circles and their allies, Zionism and reaction are encountering a resolute rebuff and resistance from the Arab peoples struggling for independence, security and social progress. Thanks to the people's vigilance, a reactionary uprising inspired -- it emerged from the authorities' investigations -- by U.S. special services, was thwarted in Syria recently. The Arab peoples have held up to shame the U.S. administration's subversive actions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and expressed unanimous support for its struggle against U.S. imperialism's intrigues. The Security Council has only recently condemned the Israeli military's terror and repression in the occupied Arab territories as a grave threat to world peace and security. In accordance with their proclaimed program, the members of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, comprising Algeria, Syria, Libya, Democratic Yemen and the PLO, are waging an active struggle against the Camp David conspiracy and other intrigues by U.S. ruling circles and their agents in the Near East. And there can be no doubt that the peoples will have the final say in this struggle since the sympathy and support of such forces as the socialist community and all the freedom- and peace-loving peoples are on their side.

A graphic illustration of that is served by the opposition and rebuff, increasing daily, which Tel Aviv's aggressive course is encountering in the occupied Arab territories and in Israel itself. The Begin government was on the brink of bankruptcy having failed to win a vote of confidence in Parliament when the question of a new wave of terror and repression on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip was put up for discussion. A "land defense day" -- general strikes, mass demonstrations and protest meetings against the Israeli Zionists' systematic policy of expelling the Palestinians and Arabs from their lands and creating their own militarized settlements on them -- was held with tremendous success at the end of March both in the occupied Arab territories and in Israel itself. In this connection, the Tel Aviv authorities, of course, have further toughened the repression and terror. In Israel alone, 80 progressive figures have been arrested. However, this circumstance cannot hide the fact that the course chosen by Israel's ruling circles and encouraged in every way by the U.S. administration is ultimately turning against its very authors.

Such are the present day realities in the Near East. They dictate not a return to medieval barbarity propped up by modern missiles and nuclear weapons, but a search for peace and the peoples' security.

They dictate not the Tel Aviv extremists' military adventures, but a search for real opportunities for a just and all-embracing settlement of the Near East problem, the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories, the restoration of the Palestinian Arab people's flouted rights, including their right to the creation of an independent state, and the assurance of security for all countries of the region. They dictate not an unrestrained arms race in the Persian Gulf region, but efforts toward turning it into a peace zone.

Under these conditions, increasing topicality is acquired by the Soviet peace initiative in regard to the Near East settlement and on the Persian Gulf question put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and developed in the recent speeches of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. As time has shown, they enjoy the broad support of all peace-loving forces striving to establish peace and security in a Near East racked by many conflicts. The latter's urgent need has long been realized by sober-minded people of various political hues. And the sooner this truth is understood by the lovers of reckless military adventures, the better it would seem to be for the peoples of their countries alone.

CIA ROLE IN U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY VIEWED

LD152214 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Subversive Operations of the U.S. CIA in the Middle East]

[Text] The American administration has tried to impose its economic, military and political will on the Arab states and has declared the Middle East a region for its vital important interests. Moreover, it has also declared its determination to resort to all means, including the use of military force. Within the framework of this policy an important role is allocated for the subversive activity of the American CIA. The American espionage establishment has activated its operation in a tangible manner in the countries of the Middle East in the last 3 years.

U.S. and other Western papers have frequently reported that Syria, the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Algeria, the PDRY, the YAR, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Iraq have become basic targets for the activity of the American CIA. The CIA has begun again to resort to clandestine operations in this region, just as it did in the fifties. In some instances the operations are aimed at toppling the governments which do not suit the United States, and in other instances the American CIA tries to exert pressure on the foreign policy course of this or that government. Often the CIA spreads false rumors aimed at fanning the flames of dispute among the Arab countries, breaching their ranks and weakening their struggle against Zionist Israel.

It is possible to discover the traces of the dirty activity of the American pirates in several Middle East countries. We remind you, gentlemen, that 3 years ago Saudi Arabia expelled six employees of the American CIA, together with their chief, from the country because of their flagrant interference in the internal affairs of Saudi Arabia.

The YAR state security authorities last year arrested 'Abdallah al-Asnaj, former foreign minister, for betraying the state and for his criminal link with the American CIA. The Kuwaiti AL-'ANBA' pointed out that the investigation showed that 'Abdallah al-Asnaj had organized a plot to topple 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR. The American CIA showed no mercy toward President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih because he refused to offer his country's territory for American military bases. AL'ANBA' pointed out that in the event of the success of the coup Washington was depending on persons coming to power suitable to the United States.

In recent years the American CIA has activated its operations particularly against the progressive Arab regimes. In this connection it is worth mentioning the use of the Muslim Brotherhood organization by the American CIA to shake the internal situation in Syria.

Terrorism, sabotage and destruction and the spreading of anarchy -- all this is considered an incomplete list of the methods to which the Muslim Brotherhood resorts to execute the orders of its masters, the Americans from the American CIA. Documents seized by the Syrian security authorities show the relationship between the Muslim Brotherhood and the CIA in the United States and Israel.

The American CIA drew up a plan to overthrow the present regime in the Libyan Jamahiriya and tried to execute it. In this connection the American papers said that it was planned to assassinate the Libyan leaders with the help of agents trained by American CIA experts. But the Libyan security authorities arrested the plotters and foiled the American CIA plans.

In the PDRY a group of terrorist saboteurs who received special training under the command of American CIA trainers were arrested. Arab papers pointed out that these terrorists and saboteurs were sent to the PDRY from a neighboring country. The American CIA intended to fan the flames of the dispute between the two neighboring countries.

It is noteworthy that the escalation of conflicts among the Arab states, the interference in the internal affairs of the independent Arab states and the fanning of the flames of local armed conflict in which the American CIA is actively participating all conforms to Washington's interests in the Middle East. It is also worth mentioning that the permanent tense atmosphere and instability is an invitation for the justification of the consolidation of the American military presence in the region and distracts the attention of the Arab world from Israel's aggressive policy aimed at annexing the various territories to the Zionist entity, and an excuse for the entry of the American Rapid Deployment Force. But the actions of the American CIA and Washington's calculations, as we have seen, are doomed to further failure.

'Spy Operation' in Aden

PM151123 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 23 March, page 3, publishes a 900-word article entitled "The CIA Called the Tune... How a Spy Operation Failed in Aden" by B. Bannov. The article discusses the open trial held in Aden on an unspecified date of a group of Yemenis charged with planning to blow up key economic installations and to assassinate "a number of politicians" in the PDRY. Drawing heavily on the confessions of the would-be "terrorists," the article accuses the U.S. and British secret services of master-training them in the use of explosives and smuggling them into the PDRY for nefarious purposes.

SYRIAN PARTY AIDE DENOUNCES U.S. INTERFERENCE

PM151025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] Damascus, 9 Apr, TASS -- Speaking at a ceremony here devoted to the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Ba'th Party, 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the Ba'th Party, noted that flagrant U.S. interference in the affairs of the peoples of the Near East and Washington's anti-Arab threats are part of the strategy of U.S. imperialism.

After declaring solidarity with the population of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights in their struggle against the Israel occupiers, the speaker said that responsibility for the crimes of Tel Aviv is also shared by the U.S. administration, which is encouraging Israel's adventurist course.

Dwelling on the main stages of the development of the Ba'th Party, 'Abdallah al-Ahmar pointed out that one of the important historic services of the ruling party in Syria was the organization of cooperation with the progressive forces inside the country and the strengthening of relations of friendship with revolutionary liberation forces, primarily with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. At the present time, the speaker noted, Syrian-Soviet cooperation is developing and strengthening. We are striving, he added, to transform the relations between Syria and the Soviet Union into a strategic alliance countering the alliance between U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

U.S. USING IRAN-IRAQ WAR TO FURTHER OWN INTERESTS

LD151456 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Who Stands To Gain From the Iranian-Iraqi War?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Apr, TASS -- "Washington is the first to gain" from the war between Iran and Iraq that has been continuing for already more than nineteen months, the Soviet NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly writes in its April 16th issue.

It notes that "on the threadbare pretext of the 'Soviet threat' and for the sake of the ubiquitous 'vital interests' of the United States the American administration, on the one hand, is using this war to justify its presence in the region and, on the other hand, is regarding it as a diverting factor for preserving the military superiority of Israel, this 'strategic treasure' of America, over its neighbours. The American attitude is as follows: Let the neighbours kill each other off while we will benefit from this. The fact that it is two anti-imperialist regimes that are bleeding each other -- that is the more advantageous to the United States".

The magazine points out that two courses are being conducted in parallel now in the international arena in respect of the Iranian-Iraqi war: On the one hand, there are forces resorting to all sorts of manipulations designed to procrastinate the war, to internationalise or "Arabise" it, while on the other hand there are forces calling on the warring sides to sit down at the table of negotiations. "The first road is dangerous and fraught with unpredictable consequences. It causes undisguised alarm in the region. The peaceloving public sees in it the traces of all those forces that are playing into the hand of the American plans of whipping up tension". As to the Soviet Union, the article stresses, from the "first days of the Iranian-Iraqi war it has come out for the speediest ending of this war, for the settlement by way of talks of the differences between Iran and Iraq that arose over the line of the border along the Shatt al Arab River".

IRANIAN PRESIDENT WANTS NO RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PM151347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] Tehran, 6 Apr, TASS -- Our foreign policy is aimed at ensuring that neighboring countries are not under U.S. domination and that the Persian Gulf zone is outside U.S. influence, Iranian president 'Ali Hoseyni Khamene'i declared in an interview for the magazine MESSAGE OF REVOLUTION. We seek to develop economic and trade relations with neighboring countries and Persian Gulf States, he went on to say. At the same time we wish to maintain these relations with both the East and the West, with the exception of the United States until it changes its policy. At present, the president continued, the Iranian people are not ready to establish friendly relations either with the United States or with those who serve its interests, particularly Israel and Egypt.

'Ali Hoseyni Khamene'i emphasized that Iran will not be broken by U.S. economic, military or political pressure and that the Iranian people will repulse all conspiracies.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL RECEIVES JORDAN'S ENVOY

LD151648 Moscow TASS in English 1627 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Apr, TASS -- Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, received the Jordanian ambassador in the USSR Hani Khasawinah. The ambassador informed him of the conference of ambassadors of Arab states accredited in the USSR that adopted a joint statement condemning the terror perpetrated by the Israeli authorities against the peaceful Arab population in occupied territories and, in particular, in Jerusalem. Other questions concerning the situation in the Middle East were also discussed in the course of the conversation.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUP CALLS FOR NAMIBIA SETTLEMENT

LD161126 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Lagos, 16 Apr, TASS -- The Parliamentary Group of the USSR urged the organs of the Interparliamentary Union, meeting here in spring session, to reject the manoeuvres of the Western powers aimed at undermining the U.N. plan for Namibia and at taking the Namibian problem from under U.N. jurisdiction and settling it on a neocolonialist basis. It is said in the Soviet memorandum, submitted to the spring meetings for consideration, that the attempts made by the Western powers to tie in a settlement of the Namibian problem with home policy matters of the People's Republic of Angola is evidently prompted by a desire to complicate and delay a settlement in Namibia. The West is trying to pursue in international relations a policy of diktat and direct interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The Soviet parliamentarians, the memorandum says, will continue to work tirelessly for the complete elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

The position of Soviet parliamentarians, set forth in the memorandum, was supported by a majority of parliamentary groups which called for an immediate termination of the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African racists.

At the same time when the question of elimination of the remnants of colonialism and the struggle against neocolonialism was discussed at a meeting of the commission on non-self-governing territories and ethnic problems, the British delegate said that the British parliamentary group did not recognize the right of the U.N. General Assembly to set deadlines for the granting of independence to colonies. Defending Britain's colonialist and neocolonialist activities, he alleged that the Security Council's Resolution Number 435 did not meet the interests of a settlement in Namibia.

J. Marko, chairman of the Czechoslovak group of the Interparliamentary Union, first-vice chairman of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia, stated that one of the biggest problems of the time was to stop the arms race and to lower the level of military confrontation in the world. The Czechoslovak parliamentary group submitted a draft resolution to the commission on political matters, international security and disarmament, stressing the need for an effective decision on the problem of disarmament, including a reduction of military budgets.

The commission on parliamentary matters and human rights has begun its work. A delegate of Nigeria said in his statement that parliamentarians of the world should vigorously oppose racial discrimination in any manifestations.

USSR-CONGO EXCHANGE TREATY RATIFICATION PAPERS

PM131301 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS -- In Brazzaville S.A. Kuznetsov, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of the Congo, and (Zherom Olande), secretary general of the Congolese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, exchanged instruments of ratification for the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of the Congo signed in Moscow on 13 May 1981.

OFFICIAL VIEWS TRADE PARTNERSHIP WITH ARGENTINA

LD161056 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] [No dateline given] -- Soviet-Argentine economic cooperation continues speedily developing. Argentina has become the USSR's biggest trade partner among the developing countries, a TASS correspondent was told by Aleksey Manzhulo, USSR deputy foreign trade minister. He returned from Buenos Aires, where the scheduled session was held of the Mixed Commission for Trade-Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

In the course of the talks held, Aleksey Manzhulo pointed out, both sides pointed out the friendly and mutually beneficial character of Soviet-Argentine trade relations.

In 1980 trade between the two countries grew fourfold, and in 1981 it again doubled to reach 2,400 million roubles (nearly 3.3 billion dollars).

The Soviet Union has become the biggest buyer of a number of Argentine products. In their turn, Soviet organisations can offer much of what Argentina's economy needs -- machines and miscellaneous equipment.

The commission session has made it possible to analyse the course of successful development of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries and outlined the new prospects.

It is planned, in particular, to increase the supplies of Soviet machinery and equipment. Ways have been specified for a broadening of mutually beneficial relations in other fields of economic and trade cooperation, where there are big potentialities.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON EL SALVADOR ELECTION

Defeat for U.S. 'Protege'

PM151441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from A. Nikanorov "World Today" feature: "Miscalculation...."]

[Text] It looks like the election farce staged in El Salvador and widely publicized in Washington is rebounding on its organizers. They are particularly vociferous at the moment about the large turnout. True, there is information to the effect that many more voting slips and, at the same time, many more false identity cards were printed than is supposed. It is by no means impossible that some voters went to several different polling stations. Observers are forced to reach the same conclusion when they analyze the actual election results. The whole point, after all, is that the main White House protege, Duarte, and his party lost the fight. The victors were extreme right-wing forces which have already knocked together a united front and are ready to wield power.

Their fuehrer is D'Aubuisson, a retired major and leader of the so-called "Nationalist Republic Alliance." Without waiting for the final election results, an NBC correspondent asked U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig: "The previous U.S. ambassador called this right-wing extremist a pathological murderer. Would the United States support a government headed by D'Aubuisson?" To which the head of the diplomatic department replied with characteristic military directness: "Since we support the democratic process, if the Salvadoran people choose a particular candidate in the course of serious and credible elections, I think it is their affair."

Let us leave the Secretary of State to reflect on his assertions about "credible elections" in a country where a civil war is being waged and the soldiery of a puppet regime is employing tactics of genocide. There is another striking aspect to this. Does Mr Haig seriously think that the Salvadoran people would elect as their leader a thug who is directing the actions of terrorist "death squads" and who promises to "napalm all communists within 3 months"?

The organizers of the farce have miscalculated. And if they continue to regard it as a "democratic process" then they will have to do business, to all appearances, with a hardened butcher. But not for the first time....

Haig 'Panegyric'

PM160913 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Yu. Romanov "Rejoinder" in unattributed "World Today" roundup: "Praise for Dictators"]

[Text] In an interview with the newspaper QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig tried to boost the electoral farce held 1 week ago in El Salvador. What flattering epithets, fine-sounding comparisons and benevolent assessments were heard in Haig's words of praise for the Salvadoran dictatorial regime. There were "economic and political reforms promising, in our opinion (that is, in Haig's opinion), hopes for peace, stability and democracy" and the "democratic process" -- in a word, an excellent panegyric. It is another matter that one has to have an over-rich imagination to equate all these rapturous comments with the situation in El Salvador.

"The threat of a new outbreak of violence has emerged." That is how Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES characterizes the situation in that country. Another no less conservative British newspaper, THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, points out: "The right wing supported by the army is setting El Salvador back many years.... The country will be turned into an extreme rightwing militarist state with a more repressive than democratic character." America's New York TIMES expresses misgivings that "hopes of ensuring democracy in this Central American country may have been dashed." Western political observers speak openly of the possibility of a military coup in El Salvador and of the establishment there of an overtly fascist dictatorship under D'Aubuisson, the inveterate leader of reaction.

Such is the situation which has taken shape in El Salvador, even in the assessment of the bourgeois press. The question arises of whom the State Department chief wanted to fool by the expression of his excessive enthusiasm over the pseudo-election results. The answer is a simple one: the world public. This year alone the United States has supplied the Salvadoran junta with arms and ammunition worth \$320 million and intends to continue to do its utmost to prevent the victory of the popular uprising and the establishment of a genuinely democratic system in El Salvador. And it does not matter to Washington who commands the punitive squads, Duarte or D'Aubuisson, so long as the dictator obediently carries out Washington's orders. As encouragement Haig or some other White House administrator will always be ready to speak of such a Washington stooge in the most flattering way.

U.S. 'SUBVERSION' IN CENTRAL AMERICA OUTLINED

PM151543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by political observer Vitaliy Korionov: "Central America: Rejecting Washington's Diktat"]

[Text] Increasingly frequently Central America and the Caribbean are being called a "storm zone." And that is no accident. Keen antagonism is developing here between the freedom-loving peoples and imperialism and its accomplices.

Having stifled the Chilean revolution, imperialism and its hirelings supposed that Uncle Sam had put his Latin American "backyard" in order. However, the early eighties showed that the flame of the liberation struggle had been kindled on the very threshold of the imperialist citadel. The banner of victorious revolution was hoisted over Nicaragua. Grenada embarked on the path of free development. The glow of the people's liberation battle illuminated El Salvador. The Guatemalan patriots have risen up to wage an armed struggle.

Barring the way at any price to the positive changes in Latin America and the Caribbean -- that is the task which the present Washington administration is endeavoring to resolve.

Almost 6 months before Reagan was elected President, his "braintrust," consisting of several ex-diplomats from the ranks of the "superhawks," retired generals and former CIA staffers compiled a report entitled "A New Inter-American Policy for the Eighties," which has become a sort of manual for the administration's activity in Latin America. It has won renown as the document of the "Santa Fe Committee."

This manifesto of imperialist policy frankly stated that Washington continues to view the Central American countries as its preserve and a springboard on two oceans. "Latin America," it stated, "is assigned the role of U.S. sword in pursuing a policy of world rule." The document left no doubts that to attain its goals Washington would not stop even at war. "War and not peace must be regarded as the norm in international affairs," it frankly states.

To justify this course, the provocateurs from the "Santa Fe Committee" have constantly resorted to the same old bogey of the "communist peril." They alleged that there is a threat that the Caribbean will become a "Red lake" and then unhesitatingly called for the initiation of a "war against Castro" and for the "punishment of Nicaragua" like any other Latin American state venturing to choose the path of social progress.

The inflammatory cries were followed by real criminal deeds. The strike was spearheaded primarily against Cuba and Nicaragua. Washington sees in them "the root of the evil" and ascribes to them the intention of undertaking "the export of revolution." The numerous demands from Havana and Managua that proof of these stories be given have remained unanswered. The Washington reactionaries are continuing to writhe in a paroxysm of anti-communist hysteria. "Getting to Cuba!" -- these cries are repeatedly heard from the pages of U.S. bourgeois newspapers.

The axe is also being raised over Nicaragua. The Washington POST reports that as early as 16 November 1981 at a session of the U.S. National Security Council CIA Director W. Casey described in detail to Reagan a plan for clandestine operations by the "cloak and dagger" department against Nicaragua. This plan was approved by the President and is being implemented.

Washington knows that the Sandinist government has inherited from Somoza's dictatorship a devastated economy, mass unemployment and galloping inflation. The Reagan administration is doing everything to exacerbate these difficulties. It has refused Nicaragua grain supplies and placed a veto on loans. Saboteurs are being infiltrated into the country to destroy important national economic installations and undertake acts of terrorism.

The plan for the young republic's political and military encirclement is being implemented methodically. U.S. naval warships are looming off the Nicaraguan seaboard. Thousands of U.S. Marines in the Panama Canal Zone are in a state of combat readiness. A military base is being constructed on the island of San Andres in the central Caribbean.

The mobilization of counterrevolutionary forces is continuing. In U.S. camps, mostly in Florida, unvanquished Somoza supporters are undergoing intensive military training. The CIA is concentrating thousands of armed bandits on the Honduran-Nicaraguan border. The capital of Honduras, Tegucigalpa, where, according to press reports, hundreds of U.S. officers passed off as "advisers" to the Honduran Army are billeted, is being turned into a sort of headquarters for leading subversive operations against Nicaragua. The U.S. NATION magazine wrote recently that the CIA's objective is to provoke, with the Somoza supporters' aid, "disorders in Nicaragua" or an armed incident and "thus create a pretext for foreign military intervention."

In the face of these acts of provocation, Nicaragua is preserving its vigilance and at the same time actively advocating the holding of dialogue and a search for ways to a political settlement.

J. Castaneda, foreign minister of Mexico, whose government has come out with a realistic peace initiative, stated after a visit to Managua that the Nicaraguan authorities are prepared to begin talks with the United States immediately on all unresolved questions.

For its part Cuba, resolutely supporting the well-known proposals made by Mexican President Lopez Portillo, has stated that it is prepared to contribute to the solution of the region's problems through peaceful negotiations.

But this constructive position is coming up against Washington's subterfuges.

The United States is blocking any attempts to normalize the situation in the region. Thus, it used its right of veto in the UN Security Council, preventing the adoption of a resolution on the crisis situation in Central America. Resolutely denouncing Washington's actions, the junta of the Nicaraguan Government has stated that it will continue the quest for peace and stability in the region and retains the right to submit the discussion of this question at a UN General Assembly session.

Living by nostalgia for the past, when Washington resolved Latin American problems with the aid of a "big stick," U.S. politicians are obstinately refusing to see the realities of our time. Intimidation, blackmail, ultimatums, farces involving "elections" designed to conceal under the semblance of "democracy" the retention of the rule of forces obedient to Washington's will -- everything has been put into play.

A graphic example can be found in the recent events in Guatemala, in the 7 March "election" clownery designed to secure the transfer of power from the hands of one puppet general to another was played out in this Central American country. Although the Guatemalan extreme rightists quarreled and there was a coup d'etat, this course of events did not trouble Washington. A "lawfully elected president" or an overt dictator -- it makes no particular difference to the White House. The main thing is that he should continue to perform the role of henchman of U.S. imperialism.

The dangerous aggressive essence of the Washington administration's policy in Central America is becoming increasingly obvious, both in the countries of the region and in the United States itself. Resistance to this policy is becoming part of the powerful movement mounting in the United States against the Reagan administration's adventurist course.

For the first time since the war in Vietnam, the newspapers of eight leading U.S. universities (Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Cornell and others) published a joint declaration denouncing U.S. support for regimes, primarily the Salvadoran regime, guilty of murder and torture. The declaration appeals to the U.S. people to take an active part in mass meetings of protest against the policy pursued by the administration aimed at supporting the rightwing forces and military regimes.

Voices of protest are also being heard more loudly under the vaults of the Capitol. Thus Congressman M. Dymally (a Democrat from California) stated at a House subcommittee in late March: The Reagan administration is fully determined to turn Central America and the Caribbean into another zone of war. Dymally resolutely denounced the "anti-Cuban, anti-communist hysteria" which the White House is kindling and Washington's hostile attitude toward the Grenadan Government. "We must immediately halt this senseless slide toward war in the region," the congressman stated.

Waves of anger are rising in all parts of Latin America. The majority of governments of the countries of this continent denounce Washington's course in one form or another and support Mexico's proposals. UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar acts from these positions. The countries and peoples of this region are increasingly frequently taking into their own hands the initiative for a genuine and not an alleged solution to the problems of Central America and the Caribbean.

The ignominious failure of the "election" farce in El Salvador has convincingly confirmed the correctness of the position of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary-Democratic Front of El Salvador, which point out that a genuine settlement in this long-suffering country can be achieved only within the framework of "comprehensive negotiations." This position has met with support in particular from France and Mexico, which in a joint communique recognized the National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary-Democratic Front as El Salvador's "representative political force."

But, reluctant to consider the real state of affairs, Washington is continuing to gamble on a military solution to the Salvadoran conflict. This is borne out by the ever-new injections of dollars for the junta, the sharp increase in supplies of U.S. weapons and combat equipment to San Salvador, and the stepping up of U.S. interference in the affairs of El Salvador and all Central America, which has been threatened with direct armed intervention from the United States.

Neither political and psychological warfare, nor the subversive actions unleashed by the Washington administration against the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean, can intimidate the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua or the patriots of El Salvador, Guatemala, and the other countries striving for freedom. Now more than ever they are fully determined to repel the danger looming over them. The sympathy of all the world's freedom-loving forces is on their side.

The peoples resolutely denounce the saber-rattling directed against Cuba and Nicaragua, emanating from Washington. "I am profoundly convinced that here, too, the path to peace and security lies not through one state's imposition of its will on another but through actual respect for each people's right to build their lives as they themselves deem necessary" -- these words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev express the position of the Soviet people, who invariably side with those who uphold the cause of freedom and peace.

PRAVDA REPORTS 'TENSE' SITUATION IN BOLIVIA

PM160907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] La Paz, 6 Apr (TASS) -- Under the conditions of the sharply exacerbated political situation in Bolivia, Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, the country's president, has had recourse to a government reshuffle. Civilians predominate in the new government. The majority of the members of the former cabinet, including the foreign and interior ministers, have kept their posts.

The president declared at the new ministers' swearing-in ceremony that the cabinet's chief task is to get the country out of the profound economic crisis and achieve national concord.

At the beginning of February this year, under U.S. pressure, the military-dominated Bolivian Government took a number of economic measures which caused a rapid rise in the cost of living. In response, a wave of strikes by workers, employees, the intelligentsia and students swept the country. In Cochabamba, the country's third largest city, workers clashed with police using firearms.

A tense situation still exists in the capital and other cities. By order of the president, the army and police have been placed in a state of increased combat readiness.

ANTI-CUBAN TERRORISTS LINKED TO FLORIDA DRUG TRADE

PM150947 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 April carries on page 4 a 1,300-word article by correspondent A. Tolkunov entitled "Miami: a Nest of Crime." Tolkunov reports a link between the CIA's activity in training Cuban counterrevolutionaries in Florida and the distribution of narcotics from Miami, also by Cuban counterrevolutionaries. Tolkunov also quotes a U.S. newspaper interview with a named "ringleader of the terrorists" who claims that Alexander Haig "secretly coordinated and directed Cuban counterrevolutionaries' activity" during 1964-1965.

AFP: ACADEMICIAN SAYS BREZHNEV 'ON VACATION'

NC151412 Paris AFP in English 1401 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Apr (AFP) -- Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev was currently on vacation, "normal holidays at this time of year," cancer specialist and Soviet Academy of Sciences member Nikolay Blokhin said today. Mr Blokhin's statement, made during a press conference here on Soviet medicine, was interpreted as a further denial of rumours that Mr Brezhnev was resting due to severe health problems.

Since the Soviet leader's absence from the public scene after his Tashkent speech in late March, rumour has had it that he successively suffered from a blood clot on the brain, a brain hemorrhage and heart problems. Despite official denials of the reports, some Soviet residents believed that he was ordered to rest to overcome a state of extreme fatigue.

Mr Blokhin added that Mr Brezhnev's personal physician, Doctor Evgeniy Chavoz, had been unable to attend today's press conference after fracturing a leg three weeks ago. This also explained why Dr Chavoz failed to attend a British medical symposium on how to prevent nuclear warfare, Mr Blokhin said. Dr Chavoz's absence at the conference triggered further rumours on Mr Brezhnev's failing health at the time.

PRAVDA EDITOR NOTES PAPER'S 70TH ANNIVERSARY

LD151346 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 Apr, TASS -- "We daily publish a newspaper with a print run of 10.6 million which tells the truth about the Soviet land, and about the situation in the world," a TASS correspondent has been told by Victor Afanasyev, the editor-in-chief of the newspaper PRAVDA. He gave an interview in connection with the 70th anniversary of the newspaper to be observed early in May.

Afanasyev recalled that PRAVDA was founded by Lenin. Lenin was also one of the most active contributors to the newspaper -- he wrote 838 articles for PRAVDA. "We regard PRAVDA as Lenin's newspaper also because the editorial staff invariably adheres to the principles of the socialist press, worked out by Lenin," the editor-in-chief stressed. "These are truthfulness, scientific character, objectiveness, democratism and availability."

"We write about the USSR's undeniable successes -- they have been recognized throughout the world, but we do not steer clear of acute issues, do not shun sharp angles," Afanasyev pointed out. "None other than communists criticise communists for shortcomings in work and faults so sharply and strictly. We in PRAVDA believe that criticism should be sharp and principled, but also constructive, for it should help overcome shortcomings and rectify mistakes."

Afanasyev recalled that it was PRAVDA which published the historical decree on peace -- the first document of Soviet power, adopted on Lenin's initiative on November 7, 1917. "PRAVDA has been invariably striving since that time for peace, security and disarmament," he stressed. "Our newspaper elucidates and propagandises the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet states, the USSR's peace initiatives. We are seeking to bring home to the readers that the struggle for peace is a two-way street. The striving for peace should be shown both by the East and West, only then will it bring results."

PRAVDA is a mass, popular and authoritative newspaper, Afanasyev pointed out. Its circulation increased by more than 3.5 million copies in the past five years alone. The newspaper annually receives 500,000-600,000 letters from the readers. Many of them are published in the newspaper.

The oldest Soviet newspaper, founded by Lenin, is popular not only in the USSR, but also abroad. "According to information of the editorial staff, PRAVDA is read in 153 countries," Afanasyev said in conclusion.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED TO IMPROVE LIGHT INDUSTRY

PM160909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Stabilize Cadres in Production Associations and at Enterprises of the Textile and Certain Other Sectors of Industry Within the USSR Ministry of Light Industry System."

With a view to improving working conditions, increasing the efficiency with which manpower resources are used and ensuring the fulfillment of tasks to further increase the production and improve the quality of consumer goods, the resolution instructs the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and union republic councils of ministers during the 11th 5-Year Plan to elaborate and implement measures in production associations and at enterprises of the textile, the leather goods, the footwear and other sectors of light industry:

To accelerate their retooling, equip them with modern highly productive industrial equipment and improve the efficiency with which it is used;

To considerably improve workers' working conditions by reducing production noise levels and the dust content of the air, improving the lighting of workplaces and reducing the proportion of workers engaged in manual labor;

To make a relative reduction of 220,000 in the number of workers in the sector by introducing scientific labor organization;

To introduce the progressive team form of labor organization and incentives so that no less than 60 percent of the total number of workers are embraced by this form of labor organization;

To increase incentives for collectives which fulfill the plan targets with fewer workers and to improve the efficiency with which the material incentives fund and the fund for sociocultural measures and housing construction are used.

The USSR Gosplan is ordered to make provision in the draft plans for 1982-1985 for the production at machine building industry enterprises of various types of highly productive industrial equipment for cotton and wool spinning, the production of yarns and carpets and the finishing of fabrics and materials, and also other equipment.

The USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, along with base enterprises within the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system, is instructed to ensure that vocational and technical education establishments have their full complement (matching those enterprises' requirements) of pupils studying the professions of workers in the textile, leather goods, footwear and other sectors of light industry and that the graduates are assigned to the aforementioned enterprises.

It is recommended that the USSR Ministry of Education, union republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms, in carrying out labor education among pupils in secondary general education schools, strengthen the guidance of young people toward the choice of professions in light industry.

It has been decided, pending the introduction of new wage and salary rates, to increase as of 1 March 1982 the salaries of certain categories of engineering and technical personnel in production associations and enterprises of the textile, cotton ginning, primary processing of flax and other leaf-fiber crops, footwear, leather goods, raw hide, tanning and extractive, sheepskin, fleece and fur industries of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system.

It has been decided to increase the additional remuneration for night work for workers employed in the main shops (sections) of production associations and enterprises in the textile industry to 75 percent, and that for workers employed in the auxiliary shops (sections) and for junior service personnel to 35 percent, of the hourly wage rate (salary) for every hour of night work. Additional remuneration for night work has also been established for engineering and technical personnel and employees in textile industry enterprises.

Conditions of remuneration have also been improved for pupils being trained in the main worker professions actually at enterprises within the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system.

Leaders of production associations and enterprises in the textile, leather goods and footwear industries are granted the right to set piecework rate coefficients for young workers in the main professions who have graduated from vocational and technical educational establishments or who have undergone individual and team on-the-job training.

It is laid down, as an exception, that the one-time long service bonus is not to be counted in the total wage when pensions are paid to old-age pensioners among workers employed in the main shops of textile industry production associations and enterprises.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry is authorized to pay the workers sent to light industry enterprises on Komsomol warrants as a result of public appeal and organized recruitment the following percentages of their average wages in the last 3 months in their former jobs while they are being trained in new professions or retrained:

In the case of 5-6 months' training -- in the first 2 months of training 100 percent of their average wage, for the 3d and 4th months of training up to 70 percent, and for the 5th and 6th month of training up to 40 percent of their average wage;

In the case of 4 months' training -- for the first 2 months of training 100 percent of their average wage, for the 3d month up to 70 percent, and for the 4th month up to 40 percent;

In the case of 2 months' training -- for the 1st month of training 100 percent of their average wage and for the 2d month up to 40 percent.

In addition, the aforementioned workers, in accordance with the norms and rates in force at the enterprises, can be paid for satisfactory output that they have produced as of the month of training for which 100 percent of their average wage is not provided.

The resolution makes it incumbent on union and autonomous republic councils of ministers and local Soviet ispolkoms to:

Adopt urgent measures to help production associations and enterprises within the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system to keep their work force up to full strength;

Compensate production associations and enterprises of the textile, leather goods and footwear industries within the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system for the 10th 5-Year Plan shortfall in the allocation of housing built with funds transferred to local soviets for shared participation in housing construction;

Heighten the attention paid to questions of further improving the housing and everyday conditions of workers in textile industry production associations and enterprises within the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system, allocate them housing and places in children's preschool establishments as a matter of priority and improve the organization of public catering, trade and consumer services.

As an exception, production associations, enterprises and organizations of the textile, leather goods and footwear industries within the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system need not in 1982-1985 transfer to local soviet ispolkoms and certain other organizations living space in the apartment blocks built for the associations, enterprises and organizations.

The resolution envisages the introduction of regional coefficients in the pay of workers and employees at production associations and enterprises within the USSR Ministry of Light Industry system in northern and eastern rayons of Kazakhstan.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, jointly with the AUCCTU, is instructed to approve the specific size of these coefficients and the procedure for the application.

The USSR Gosplan is instructed, in detailing the annual plans for 1983-1985, to envisage the annual allocation to the USSR Ministry of Light Industry of R50 million in capital investments for constructing children's preschool establishments and of R420 million for the construction of housing.

The USSR Ministry of Light Industry is granted the right in the 11th 5-Year Plan to increase by up to 20 percent (within the bounds of the ministry's planned wage fund) the salaries of leading workers and certain categories of chief specialist in production associations and enterprises of that ministry to ensure an increase in production capacities and the production of additional output through the creation of a network of subsidiaries, sections and production units in regions with spare manpower resources. If the volume of output declines or these subsidiaries, sections and production units are liquidated, the aforementioned increase in salary is to be revoked.

The USSR State Committee for Cinematography and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting are instructed to increase the number of movies and radio and television programs about the work of leading collectives and production innovators in the textile and light industry, scientific labor organization and the experience of introducing the team form of labor organization and incentives, and also movies and programs aimed at raising the prestige of worker professions in the textile and light industry.

USTINOV ARRIVES IN SOCHI FOR AWARD CEREMONY

LD151900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 15 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Ustinov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR minister of defense, and marshal of the Soviet Union, arrived in Sochi today to take part in festivities devoted to conferring upon the city the Order of the Patriotic War, first class.

IZVESTIYA PRINTS OBITUARY OF LEADING SCIENTIST

PM151135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed obituary of All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences Academician D.D. Brezhnev]

[Excerpts] Soviet science has suffered a great loss. The eminent scientist and scientific organizer, Hero of Socialist Labor Dmitriy Danilovich Brezhnev, USSR state prize winner, honored scientist of the RSFSR and academician of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, died 4 April after a serious illness.

D.D. Brezhnev was born 7 November 1905 in the village of Pisklovo, Besedinskiy Rayon, Kurskaya Oblast.

From 1950 to 1955 he was first deputy chairman of Leningradskiy Oblispolkom and secretary and second secretary of Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom, and in 1965 he was appointed director of the All-Union Institute of Plant Cultivation, where his talent as a major scientist and scientific organizer was fully revealed. He made a major contribution to the creation of our own genetic stock of plants and its use in agricultural crop selection.

In 1956 D.D. Brezhnev was elected a full member and first vice president of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

[Signed] M.S. Gorbachev, G.V. Romanov, Z.N. Nuriyev, G.I. Marchuk, V.A. Karlov, V.K. Mesyats, N.Ye. Kruchina, V.N. Ignatov, A.N. Kashtanov, P.P. Vavilov, V.S. Shevelukha, A.A. Sozinov, V.D. Pannikov, I.S. Shatilov, L.K. Ernst, P.I. Susidko, A.A. Nikonov, A.V. Pukhalskiy, A.V. Slipatyev, A.I. Barayev, K.Z. Budin, S.M. Bukasov, G.S. Galejev, V.N. Remeslo, P.F. Sokol, V.F. Dorofeyev.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON CULTIVATION -- Yesterday the republic's cotton growers planted cotton over 36,647 hectares of land, which constitutes 7.2 percent of the annual plan. A total of 221,226 hectares of land have been planted with cotton to date, thus fulfilling 43.7 percent of the annual plan. Yesterday the Turkmen cotton growers planted fine-fiber cotton over 18,471 hectares of land. The republic's cotton growers have fulfilled 72.6 percent of the annual fine-fiber cotton cultivation plan. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 13 Apr 82 GF]

COSMOS-1350 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 15 APRIL

LD160724 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 16 Apr, TASS -- A new artificial Earth satellite, Cosmos-1350, was launched in the Soviet Union on Thursday. It has on board scientific apparatus for the exploration of our outer space.

The satellite has been put into a orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution 89.8 minutes, maximum distance from the earth 380 kilometres, minimum distance -- 181 kilometres, the orbit's inclination 67.2 degrees.

The apparatus aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

'5-POINT' EARTH TREMOR IN CENTRAL ASIA REPORTED

LD160852 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Frunze, 16 Apr, TASS -- An earth tremor occurred in the Soviet republic of Kirgizia (Central Asia) on April 15. The epicentre of the five-point tremor was in the area of the Alay Ridge. The people and structures were not affected.

BRIEFS

NEW EKRAN STATION -- A new television station of the Ekran System has been put into service in the (?Khufskaya) valley, high up in the Pamir Mountains in the Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Oblast, in order to receive television pictures from Moscow. There are now 12 such stations in operation in the oblast. Assembly of another Ekran television station is under way in the remote Vakhanskaya valley. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 13 Apr 82 LD]

SATELLITE STATION COMPLETED -- Assembly of equipment at a receiving station for signals received by Earth satellites from ships in distress has started in Arkhangel today. Similar stations will be built in Moscow and Vladivostok. At the moment a plan is being discussed in Moscow for a space search system for ships and planes in distress. The system envisages the launching of five artificial satellites which will cover the entire surface of the world's oceans. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 14 Apr 82 LD]

REPORT ON FUNERAL WATCHES FOR V.I. CHUYKOV

PM151355 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Mar 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Bidding Farewell to Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Chuykov"]

[Excerpts] The death of twice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of the Soviet Union Vasilii Ivanovich Chuykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and an eminent Soviet military leader, was a grave loss to the Soviet people and their armed forces. Yesterday Moscow bade farewell to V.I. Chuykov.

The first funeral watch was mounted by members of the government commission for organizing the funeral headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister.

It was 1000 hours. The guard of honor was joined by Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Kuznetsov and I.V. Kapitonov.

The funeral watch was taken up by USSR Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers K.V. Snirnov; N.I. Savinkin, CPSU Central Committee department chief; V.I. Konotop, first secretary of the Moskovskiy CPSU Obkom; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; and V.E. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom.

Standing in the guard of honor to pay tribute to the combat services of V.I. Chuykov, valiant son of the Soviet people, were Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General V.F. Tolubko, Army General V.I. Petrov, Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Chief Marshal of Aviation G.S. Kutakhov and Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense ministers; Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko, Army General General S.K. Kurkotkin, Army General A.T. Altunin, Army General V.M. Shabonov, Marshal of Engineer Troops N.F. Shestopalov and Army General I.N. Shkadov; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and Marshal of the Soviet Union I.Kh. Bagramyan and marshals of the categories of troops, generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

DEFENSE MINISTRY AGRICULTURAL LEADERS CONFERENCE

PM150905 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Mar 82 p 4

[Correspondent Lt Col A. Bedzhanyan report: "Consulting With Scientists"]

[Text] Red-Banner Carpathian Military District -- A conference of USSR Defense Ministry agricultural enterprise leadership personnel has taken place here.

The conference participants exchanged experience of work to increase production of food products on military sovkhoses and on military units kitchen plots.

Taking part in the conference were Lt Gen of the Quartermaster Service I. Isayenko, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Central Food Administration; Lt Gen G. Pastukhovskiy, deputy commander of the district and chief of the district rear services; and Maj Gen V. Dudnik, deputy chief of the district political directorate.